CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28797—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 18, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd July.
B.I.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th „
†*	SIAM	3023	600	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.I.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th „
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th „
†	SIAM	3023	600	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loscin	9th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th „
					Saturday.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipped at Colombo.
July 28th. August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
26th July. 23rd August. 20th Sept.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	3,200	500	1st Augt.
ACHILLE	V. Oberzmann	2,030	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,300	550	22nd July.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 16th, 1892.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
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THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 20th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,021 tons, on the 21st July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
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Liverpool..... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

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MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

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FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3357	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
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FINEST CEYLON TEA.
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SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

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OUR Preparations in the above have for many years past held a reputation as being far superior in flavour, piquancy, and agreeable taste to any others. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of Fruits, Spices, &c., used in their manufacture. The various Chutneys, &c., are prepared in our own Factory, where special Steam Pans are used for the purpose, which, whilst ensuring the greatest amount of cleanliness, also retains the full flavour of the Fruit. Our New Season Supplies, which are now ready, will be found quite equal, if not superior, to those of former years.

				Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER and Co's	Empress of India Chutney	Per Bot.		1 0	1 2
Do.	do. Major Grey's Chutney	„		1 0	1 2
Do.	do. Bombay Chutney	„		1 0	1 2
Do.	do. Green Mango Chutney	„		0 12	0 14
Do.	do. Lucknow Chutney	„		1 0	1 2
Do.	do. Cashmere Chutney	„		0 12	0 14
Do.	do. Curry Powder	„		1 4	1 6
Do.	do. Mango Pickle	„		0 12	0 14
Do.	do. Green Mango Pickle, quarter Kegs	Each		4 4	4 12
Do.	do. Lime Pickle	Per Bot.		0 10	0 11
Do.	do. Mango Jam 2" Jars	Each		1 0	1 2
Do.	do. Mango Jelly „	„		1 0	1 2
Do.	do. Guava Jelly „	„		1 0	1 2
Do.	do. Roselle Jelly „	„		1 0	1 2
Do.	do. Roselle Cheese „	„		1 8	1 11
Do.	do. Mango Relish	Per Bot.		1 4	1 6
Do.	do. Tapp Sauce	Pints		0 10	0 11
Do.	do. Nepaul Pepper, genuine	„		0 6	0 7
Do.	do. Soluble „ „	„		0 10	0 11
Do.	do. Tamarind Fish, in Kegs			4 8	5 4

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THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual Eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the Defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These Lenses are cut with Great Precision, and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

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Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	„ 7	0
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Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle	„ 125	0
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Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	„ 3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	„ 1	8

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Best *Pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26	0
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Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	„ 3	0

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Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	„ 2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	„ 5	0
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Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	„ 4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	„ 5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

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A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in Stock.

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WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

No matter what the disease is, or how many complaints, or what complication of ailments a person may suffer from, Wm. Radams' MICROBE KILLER reaches them all. This is the logical consequence of the fact that Microbes are the cause of all disease, and the remedy which destroys the Microbes must necessarily cure the disease. Specific cure for Gout, Consumption, Malaria Fevers, Mashs, Bad blood, etc. Pamphlets containing treatment of Diseases sent free.

Sardhana, N.-W. P., 5th May, 1892.

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I remain, yours truly,
FATHER JULIUS, O. C.,
Supdt., Rom. Cath. Inst., Sardhana.

AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

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THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

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ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-In-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

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HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.

A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS

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LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.

Apply to—
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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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THE FOLLOWING PIANOFORTES that have been out on hire from time to time, and Instruments that have been taken in exchange, are offered at clearance prices. We have classified all of them as Second-Hand, but the majority are

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SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by HERBERT, will make a splendid Practice Piano, worth Rs. 500	375
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Inches	34	36.
Rupees	6-8	6-8.

SUPERIOR WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
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FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS (Club Colours.)

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	12-8	12-8	12-8	12-8.

EXTRA FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	9-8	9-8	10-8	10-8.

NAVY LAMBS WOOL AND ASSORTED STRIPES JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	5-8	5-6	6-8	6-8.

WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-8.

SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED SILK, PLAIN, AND CLUB COLOURS.
Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 7-8.

ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.
Rs. 2-8.

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BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steell and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.

ESTATE OF STEPHEN PONDER KENNARD, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to the above Estate, are requested to send in their claims, or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to Frederick Yorke Smith, the Administrator in Bombay to the above Estate, at our office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1892.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, MADRAS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED—

(1). For erecting and starting on the premises of this Factory two Clerk's of H.P. Gas Engines, shortly expected from Bengal.
(2). For connecting the Engines with a Mansfield Oil Gas apparatus,
And (3) for fitting and laying down pipes, which will be provided departmentally.
2. Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to FRIDAY, the 29th July, 1892.
3. Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for fitting up, &c., two Gas Engines."
4. Every tender should be accompanied by a security deposit of Rupees 300 either in Government Loan Paper or Treasury or Bank Receipt, or otherwise it will be rejected.
5. Any further information required may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

W. P. LA TOUCHE, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Office of Supt. Army Clothing, Madras, the 22nd June, 1892.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, MADRAS.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2-30 P. M. on MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1892, for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned articles of BONA FIDE local manufacture.
2. Tenders should be submitted on printed forms obtainable at this office, where sealed samples of the materials may be had on application.
3. Each tender should be accompanied by Earnest Money in Treasury Receipt equivalent to three per cent. of the value of the tender submitted. Government Securities also will be accepted as Earnest Money.
4. Samples of materials proposed to be supplied should accompany each tender.
5. For further particulars *vide* Advertisement in "Fort Saint George Gazette" of 28th June, 1892. Part II., Page 976.

Description of Articles.	Probable quantity more or less.	When required.
Native Troops.		
Cloth, Great Coat, No. 57	Yards. 10,000	1892-93.
Do. do. do.	,, 15,000	
Do. Cavalry, grey white list No. 221	,, 4,034	
Serge, blue, dark, Rank and File Knickerbockers	,, 14,600	1893-94.
Do. dark green, for Havildars and Rank and File Knickerbockers	,, 937	
European Troops.		
Cloth grey No. 1 for great Coats	,, 148	
Do. do. 2 do. Waterproofed.	,, 4,672	

W. P. LA TOUCHE, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Office of Supdt. Army Clothing, Madras, 6th July, 1892.

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PEKOE	,, 1	2 ,,
SOUCHONG	,, 0	12 ,,
CONGOU	,, 0	9 ,,

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	4 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,, 0	14 ,,
HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE	,,	

BULK TEAS FOR DEALERS AND LARGE CONSUMERS.
Finest Qualities at Moderate Rates.

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Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat, which deprives them of rest, night after night, by the incessant Cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose of Pulmonicon, find immediate relief. As. 12 only.

HERMIT'S HERBAL BRASSICON AGUE, CHILL, FEVERS. — Acts as a charm in all cases of Rheumatic affections, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Joints, Neuralgia, Sprain and Bruises, Bronchitis, and Asthma, Cough or Cold arising through whatever cause. Re. 1.
In all cases use at once Squibb's AGUE SPECIFIC, the King of all Fever Remedies: a wonderful cure, acting as a charm, instantly relieving most annoying symptoms of Fevers, Ague, Chill, &c., and enabling the sufferers to battle against the disease and recruit their strength. Re. 1.

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NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
H. G. FIDLER,
Agent.
Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, MADRAS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2-30 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 29th July, 1892, for the SUPPLY during 1892-93 of 93,000 yards, more or less of DRILL WHITE of bona fide local manufacture.
2.—Tenders should be submitted on the Printed Forms obtainable at this Office, where a sealed sample of the White Drill required may be inspected.
3.—Each tender should be accompanied by Earnest-money in Government Treasury Receipt, equivalent to 3 Per Cent. of the value of the tender submitted. Government Securities also will be accepted as Earnest-money.
4.—Samples of Drill proposed to be supplied should also accompany each tender.
5.—Any further information required may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. P. LA TOUCHE, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Office of Supt. Army Clothing, Madras, 22nd June 1892.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 13, 1892. Secretaries and Managers.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—
1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3-10 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.
2ND.—To elect the Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-50 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing, year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 13, 1892. Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-10 p. m., to transact the following business:—
1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 13, 1892. Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and of SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the Winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 14th day of July, 1892, presented to the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN by Messrs. Cumulsey Prenjee, a Shareholder, and F. Southwell Piper, a Shareholder and creditor of the said Company, and two of the Voluntary Liquidators thereof, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Honourable Mr. Justice Farran on FRIDAY, the 5th day of August next, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the Winding-up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated the 14th day of July, 1892.

CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
of Church Gate Street, Bombay,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KINDRED DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

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1.—Pair of double Guns by Stephen Grant, 12 bore, Hammers, C. F. Two pair of barrels, i. c., full choke and cylinder for each gun. Double and single cases	1,000
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6.—A Double 12 bore paradox, Hammers	400
7.—A Winchester 16 shot, repeater	150
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ROOK RIFLES.	
1.—Winchester single shot, .220, fitted with Lymans' sights	100
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MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."
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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5
Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Englishfarrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WALTER GEORGE THRACHER'S engagement with our Firm has been TERMINATED, and that he no longer has AUTHORITY TO SIGN for or represent us in any way.
Mr. F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of our BOMBAY BRANCH.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.
WE have from THIS DAY REMOVED to 13, HORNBY ROW, (above Messrs C. J. Jost & Co.)
BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.
16th July, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
INTEREST WARRANTS for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1892, have THIS DAY been POSTED.
G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SEMAPHORE SIGNAL POSTS.
TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 200 TEAKWOOD SEMAPHORE SIGNAL POSTS to be delivered at the Company's premises at Byculla.
Conditions can be learnt and specification with form of tender obtained, at the District Engineer's Office, Byculla.
Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Signal Posts" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, after which no tender will be received.
Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
H. WENDEN,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Victoria Terminus, 9th July, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SIGNAL FITTINGS AND LEVERS.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300 SETS OF IRON fittings for SIGNAL POSTS and for 100 STANDS OF LEVERS for working Signals to be delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla.
Conditions can be learnt and specifications with form of tender obtained at the District Engineer's Office, Byculla.
Tenders must be made on the Company's form, sealed and superscribed, "Tender for Signal Fittings and Levers," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, 25th instant, after which no Tender will be received.
Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
H. WENDEN,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Victoria Terminus, 12th July, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
3 bales Turkey red twist.
1 ,, water twist.
3 ,, gray shirtings.
6 ,, white ground prints.
1 ,, waterproof coats of sizes.
2 cases tape bordered bleached scarves.
On account of the concerned—
100 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED goods, grain, and other sweepings &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods station at Waree Bunder.
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste-papers, &c., &c.
Also, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sanday and Co. or whom it may concern:—
56 bags of wheat ex Saugor to W. Bunder, Invoice, No. 225 of 29-5-92.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Veerji Hunsraj or whom it may concern:—
17 bags of wheat ex Mhow to Waree Bunder, Invoice No. 516, of 25-5-92.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, July 18, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Building (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, fancy table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, one camera with lense on stand, one theodolite, a large size fish bowl with fish on stand, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.
The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the foot of Grant Road Bridge, behind the late Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer," in very good order, a handsome strong-built dog-cart by Stephens and Sons, with a Bay Arab horse and harness, very rich oil-paintings in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of W. BROWNE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, July 18, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the handsome french-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of dining table, side board, chairs, almirahs, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, easy chairs, glass and crockery, lamps, &c., the property of Captain R. W. GIMBLETT.
The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
1 Cottage Pianoforte, by Knauss and Sohne, Coblenze.
By order of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co. and on account and at the risk of Motilal Muganlal—
4 cases 240 pieces, 33½ by 40 yards, T Red Shirtings.
1 case 50 ,, 32, 33½ by 40 yards, T Red Shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
3 cases about 760 dozens Hindoo idol pictures.
On account of the concerned
8 cases each 85 lbs pekoe souchong.
6 ,, ,, 130 ,, ,, dust.
By order of Messrs. Kharas Brothers and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Hajee Alli Soolemman—
46 B.—169-72-4 cases Moleskin.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong-built office-shigram.
1 handsome serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong light dog-cart.
1 bay c. b. pony 13·2, aged 8 years and a good hack and polo pony quiet in harness.
1 strong serviceable victoria with sheabitten horse and harness.
1 boat-shape landau.
1 safety bicycle with cushioned type.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS FOR SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Muncherjee Rustomjee and Co—
Ex s s Rome.
MR & Co—1-3—3 packages containing Hughes and Kimber's complete lithographic press with materials.

SALE OF ANGLE AND SHEET IRON.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder Warehouse, on account of the concerned—
Ex s s Pemba.
75 bundles and 3 pieces angle iron.
Ex s s Kharagola.
83 bundles and 3 pieces sheet iron.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KOOMBARWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.
On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executrixes of the will of the late Thacker Lakhamsey Oolcerda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hurjee Metha and Dayabhai Hurjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of May, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively, the 31st day of July, 1889, and 4th day of June, 1889, the following landed property, viz.:—
All that

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, Mazagon Castle, 5-30 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Assam arrived yesterday from Aden.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SCRATCH FOURS.—Owing to the unsettled state of the weather the scratch races are postponed until further notice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 16th :—Waverley (s), and Vadala (s), for Calcutta, &c. Yesterday :—Imaum (s), for Dunkirk ; Braunfels (s), Hamburg, &c. ; and Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf.

ACCIDENT AT A FOOT-BALL MATCH.—Mr. Joyce, while playing foot-ball, last Friday evening, sustained an injury to his right arm. He was taken to the European General Hospital, where his injuries being attended to, and he returned home.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Sulliman Abdoola, a Mahomedan boy, about seven years of age, last Friday evening, was accidentally knocked down by the horse of Mr. Kaliandas Kirparam's carriage, at Abdool Rahiman Street. The boy sustained a fracture of the collar-bone, besides other slight injuries. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJEE'S ELECTION.—We fear Reuter's telegram of Monday last that a scrutiny is demanded by Mr. Dadabhoy's defeated rival is incorrect. Anyhow it requires confirmation. From the authentic information we have been able to obtain, it appears that no scrutiny has yet been demanded. But even if it were, it would not prevent, we presume, Mr. Dadabhoy from taking his seat and sitting tight on it till he is unseated.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—About fifteen feet of a wall, in the compound of Mr. Sorabjee Cooper's bungalow, at Walkeshwar, fell down last Friday afternoon.—A tree on the Mahim Bazaar Road was blown down last Friday night, breaking the telephone wires in its fall.—Five gas lamps on the DeLisle Road, four on Carrol Road, 7 on Elphinstone Road, two on Haines Road, and three on Hornby Villard went out owing to the high wind on Friday night.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, last Saturday, one Dewsee Kana, a sweeper, aged 30, was brought up at the instance of Inspector Good on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by taking a dose of opium, last Friday night. Mr. D. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. Sealy stated that his client who was a constant opium-eater, some time back, lost a good deal of money, and overcome with grief at his loss he took an over-dose on that night. The accused admitted being an opium-eater, and said he used to take one or two pice worth of opium every day, but last Friday he bought two annas worth, and took it in three doses. The Magistrate after reprimanding the accused sentenced him to one day's imprisonment.

FIRE AT CHINCH BUNDER.—About 11 o'clock, last Friday night, a fire broke out in a cadjan-roofed shed, at Chinch Bunder Road, which was stored with grass, belonging to a man, named Beeka Sital. The wind being very high at the time, the fire spread to another adjoining cadjan shed, used for making new labour-carts, belonging to one Ismail Somar. The flames next caught a small house, adjoining the shed, but fortunately the house was saved without much damage being done. The cadjan-roofed sheds were utterly destroyed, and the damage done is estimated at Rs. 400. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have been caused by careless *beedee* smoking. The Byculla, Pydownee and Chinchpogly fire-engines were soon on the spot, and rendered all possible assistance in extinguishing the fire.

NEXT SATURDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, referring to next Saturday's meeting at the Framji Cowasji Institute, says :—Some busy-body, calling himself "A Member" of the Presidency Association, has written a letter to the daily papers, the evident object of which seems to be to mar the harmony of the public meeting called next Saturday. The letter is on the face of it false as to facts. The promoters of the meeting, who know their business, could not be so far wanting in common-sense as to ask any High Court Judge to preside, when, as a matter of fact, none, save the insane, could ever dream of doing so. It is an absolute falsehood to say that a Judge was asked to preside. We give the statement a categorical denial. It is to be hoped none would be so far lost as to be carried away by the mischievous nonsense of the "member," who could have known exactly what the facts are, had he taken ordinary care to ascertain them from the secretaries.

THE RESIGNATION OF A PARSEE DELEGATE.—Mr. Curshedjee Furdoonjee Parekh, J. P., a well-known Parsee citizen of Bombay, has tendered his resignation of the office of delegate to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, owing to failing sight. Mr. Parakhedjee's connection with the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court extends over the last twenty-eight years. His sound knowledge, and long exprince of Parsee social life, rendered him a very useful hand in solving some of the knotty questions arising in the Matrimonial Court. Mr. Curshedjee has rendered very valuable services both to the community to which he belongs, and also to the Government. He was formerly one of the leading merchants of Bombay, but recently he has been living a quiet and retired life. In his old age he has had the misfortune to lose several members of his family, the heaviest blow being the loss of an only esteemed son. It was on Friday last that H. E. the Governor in Council intimated his acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Curshedjee.

JUVENILE BURGLARS AND THEIR ACCOMPLICES.—Last Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Saunderson charged two boys, Ragu Babajee, aged 14, and Narayan Hawa, aged 16, with burglary and theft of eleven silver buttons and four silver toe-rings, valued at Rs. 16 and Rs. 6 in cash, belonging to Shewrutton Borathee, residing at Mazagon, and a man, named Tookaram Babajee, with dishonestly receiving stolen property. It appeared that the first accused, on the night of the 11th instant, broke into the house of the complainant, while the others remained outside. He extracted the articles and cash from a box in the complainant's room, and brought them out. He then handed them over to the third accused. Tookaram, the third accused, then pawned those articles with a Marwaree. The complainant having reported the matter to the police, the accused got alarmed. At about 7 o'clock, on Friday night, Tookaram redeemed the pledge, and gave some articles to the other two accused, who subsequently put them back into the complainant's house. Tookaram was arrested, and the two other soon after. The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate sentenced the first two accused to suffer sixteen stripes with a rattan, and the third to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	..
Teheran	17	9	15 a.m.	...	16
Suez	17	2	50 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 17th July, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	...	2
„ Kurrachee	...	50	...	1
„ Madras	...	12	...	1

THE *Times* correspondent at Alexandria says an English firm has proposed to lease a certain number of advertisement headings on the banks of the Suez Canal.

THE *Illustrated London News* says :—A familiar figure will shortly be missed from the India Office. Dr. Reinhold Rost, the eminent Oriental scholar, who for nearly a quarter of a century has presided over the library of the India Office, which under his fostering care, has developed into one of the finest Oriental libraries in Europe, is about to retire. It was in 1847 that Dr. Rost first came to this country from Jena with the purpose of pursuing his Oriental studies, and his knowledge of Eastern literature is so deep and varied that it will be no easy task to supply his place. Dr. Rost was at one time lecturer to St. Augustine's Missionaries College at Canterbury, and has held the post of secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. He has written or edited a number of works, which in themselves would form a small library on Oriental literature.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN).

AN ADMIRALTY SUIT.

HAJI ABDOOLA HAJI ELIAS VS. THE S. S. DECCAN AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit instituted by the plaintiff, the owner of the pattimar Sooltani, to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the loss of his craft, said to have been run down and sunk in the Bombay harbour on the night of the 31st October, 1891, by the steamer Deccan. The hearing was continued on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. M. N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiff ; the defendants being represented by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham.

Krishna Ramchandra, a native boatman, was recalled and re-examined. On the night of the accident, the Sooltani was showing a white riding light. Witness saw the Deccan before she ran into the pattimar. Before the collision, those on board the Sooltani and some of the men on board the other pattimars raised an outcry on seeing the steamer coming up at full speed. She did not change her course, but came straight on. On hearing the outcry, the steamer's whistle was blown. The Deccan passed close to the Bushire.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell : I am not a friend of the plaintiff's. After the accident I made a statement before a Customs' preventive officer who came to my boat. The owner and a man of the Sooltani also came there. The boatmen all talked about the accident among themselves. It was the night of the Deewalee. None of my boatmen went ashore. We were all on board. I was on the stern of my boat at the time of the outcry. Some of the boatmen were on the watch while others were sleeping. There was no other pattimar lying to the south of the Sooltani. There was drizzling rain about an hour before the accident took place. There were no clouds at the time of the accident. It was ebb tide at the time, and the pattimars were swinging at their anchorage. I twice heard the steamer's whistle.

Re-examined by Mr. Rivitt-Carnac : I was examined in the Police Court shortly after the accident. The two whistles I heard were from steamers, I cannot say from the Deccan.

Rama Ramjee, tindel of the pattimar Savai Salamati, generally corroborated the preceding witness. Witness's pattimar was lying near the Sooltani to its north-east. He saw the Deccan leave the dock and continued watching her until the collision occured. When the steamer came near his craft, he shouted out as he became alarmed. The Deccan did not keep on her proper course, but came straight into the pattimars, and when she struck the Sooltani, witness raised a cry. If she had not run down the Sooltani, she would have carried away a portion of the rigging of witness's pattimar. In consequence of the collison, the Sooltani was forced against and struck witness's pattimar, but did no damage. The Deccan passed close to the Bushire. It was not a dark night ; there was no moon ; but the stars were shining.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said he heard the steamer's whistle sounded only once, and that was as she was leaving the dock gates. Witness himself saw that there was a light on the prow side of the Sooltani.

Were you not netting at the time ?—No, my men may have been.

Did you not say at the Police Court that you were netting at the time of the collision ?—Not I, some of my men were. I have been at sea for the last twenty years.

How long have you known the tindel of the Sooltani ?—From his infancy.

Bhikia Singhia, tindel of the Mamoodee Salamati, also corroborated the preceding evidence.

Gopal Suddoo was the next witness examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. He was a lascar of the Ijjia Billy, and remembered the night of the collision. The Sooltani carried a light as well as all the other pattimars. Witness saw the Deccan from the moment she left the dock until after the collision she went on her course. He heard shouts from the other pattimars before the collision took place. The D c can came straight on and all of a sudden.

At this stage the Court adjourned until to-day (Monday).

HIGH COURT.—JULY 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

650-91—Chalk W and S—Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy Mistry vs Jamsedji Nowroji Kapadia and another—J C Cama.—Part heard.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

300-87—Bhaishanker and K—Gangjibhai Poonja vs Bhow Meeya Goolam Mohidin Akhadwall and others—Roughton and B.

372-91—In person (a pauper)—Gungabai vs Nowroji Cowasji and another—R Skipsey.

537-92—Tyabjee, and J—Dayal Narrowjee vs Sewjee Pragjee—Crawford B and Co.

517-91—M N Saklatwalla—Shaik Malang bin Shaik Hajee Mujavar vs Jamsetjee Jeewanjee Dubash—Tyabjee and D.

635-91—Tyabjee and D—Fukeerjee Soratjee Mendroina vs Shaik Malang bin Shaik Hajee Mujavar—M N Saklatwalla.

406-90—Tyabjee and D—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Lilladhar Shanjee and others—Pestonjee and R. Brown & Co., & Bhaishanker & K.

494-91—Manshukla D & J—Bai Divali and another vs Chunilla Mansukram and others—E Wilkin.

515-91—Ardasir H and D—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others—The Reverend Placido Hillario Henriques and others—Roughton and B.

516-91—Ardasir H and D—Sebastiao Jozo de Abreo & others vs The Reverend Placido Hillario Henriques and others—Roughton and B.

526-91—Payne, G and S—Khoja Rasid Jewraj vs Khoja Peera Ebrahim and another—Thakoredas, D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-91—M N Saklatwalla—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Elias vs The s s Deccan and others—Chalk W and S.—Part heard.

GOA NEWS.

ON receipt of orders from the Minister tripling the rate of postage in Portuguese-India, a Government Council was held when it was unanimously resolved to defer carrying it out since the inc rease would tend to make postal communication prohibitive.—

On the 1st instant the National Lyceum was opened by his Excellency the Governor-General. The Rector, Mr. B. F. da Costa, read a report, and his Excellency made a practical speech, giving the students sound advice as to their studies.

The Administrador of Sanguem, Mr. Filomeno de Figueredo, captured a dacoit of the newly-organised gang at Satary.

The accounts of the *Santa Casa de Misericordia*, which were not rendered for the last five years, have been published in the *Boletim*, in which it is found that Rs. 56,893 in excess of the annual estimates has been expended.

Mr. Joao Miguel Gomes, Administrador of Quepem, and brother of F. L. Gomes, the late Deputy in the House of Deputies in Lisbon, died on the 6th instant from cholera, and his wife expired the next day.

In the week ending 4th June last the earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Co. averaged Rs. 169 per mile and in the following week Rs. 119 per mile against Rs. 239 and Rs. 227 per mile, respectively in the corresponding period last year.

The eleventh annual report of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company, ending 31st December 1891, has been published, stating that the total gross revenue for the year was Rs. 5,44,014 against Rs. 436, 475 for the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,22,431, showing an increase of Rs. 13,994, the net revenue being Rs. 1,21,682 as compared with Rs. 67,000. In consequence of the abolition of the treaty the railway company gave notice to the Portuguese Government "to repay the company in sterling the full amount expended with 10 per cent. in addition."

The Portugues e Government have guaranteed the Abkari revenue, amounting to Rs. 6,00,000, the company reserving the right of giving six months' notice should the interest be not paid punctually. The Portuguese Government also reserves the right of giving similar notice should the Government wish to pay off the company.

The Commissioner of Abkari and Salt will have the duties of the Customs Department added to his post, and he will have a seat in the Government Council in future.

Mr. Ennes, the late Chief Justice of Goa, has been appointed Governor of Angra.

It is reported that Mr. Leao, the Administrador of Salsette, has been deputed by the Goa Government to proceed to Dharwar to confer with the Railway authorities of the S. M. R. Co. in order to make arrangements for delivery over the working of the West of India Portuguese Railway Co.

THE Bi-Metallic League has issued an address, which has been forwarded to all the candidates. It asserts that "the speedy re-establishment of a stable par of exchange between gold and silver moneys" is a demand which "has been endorsed by many Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, and by many of the most important labour organisations in the kingdom." The manifesto is signed by Mr. H. H. Gibbs (president), Mr. H. R. Grenfell (chairman of the General Council), Mr. Robert Barclay (chairman of the Executive Council), Mr. A. Haworth (hon. treasurer), and Mr. Henry M'Niel (general secretary).

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE figures polled in the Electing up to Saturday night were Conservatives, 260 ; Unionists, 50 ; Liberals, 268 ; Parnellites, 9 ; Anti-Parnellites, 65 ; giving a Liberal majority of 32 votes. Eighteen constituencies remain of which fourteen are Liberal and four Conservative or Unionist. Thus the approximate majority of Mr. Gladstone's followers will be 44 not 94 as the *Pall Mall Gazette* foreshadowed.

MR. H. S. BEYTS, was committed for trial on Saturday. In another column will be found a report of the proceedings against Mr. Beyts and Mr. Grant Craig, at the Guildhall, London.

ANOTHER Russian expedition under Captain Yanoff, is to visit the Pamirs.

THE death is reported of General Sir Arthur Hardinge, a former Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

THE English mail steamer Assam, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden, under the command of Captain G. W. F. Browne, experienced, during the voyage, strong monsoon, very high sea, heavy squalls, and rain within 200 miles of Bombay.

THE old guard-room, situated near the Bangalore Residency gate has been dismantled, and a new one, on a better and larger scale, is being erected on the same spot.

LADY MACKENZIE died on Monday last. Her illness was known to be serious, and hastened her husband's departure from Burma on long leave. Sir Alexander was with his wife at Birmingham when the last mail left home.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WENLOCK has kindly consented to act as Honorary President of the Madras Commercial Club. The Club is supplying a long-felt want, and we are glad to hear that its success seems to be assured, and that the list of members is rapidly increasing.

FIFTEEN packages of gold were a few days ago despatched to Bombay from the Kolar Gold Fields and seven packages from the Mysore Mines, valued at Rs. 250,879 ; five from the Ooregaum, valued at Rs. 269,125 ; two packages from the Nundidroog, valued at Rs. 150,380 ; and one package from the Balaghat, valued at Rs. 44,500.

THE *Englishman* has received a telegram from Backerg anj stating that the news of Mr. Naoroji's election was "ha iled with wild enthusiasm," which found expression in "hymns sung, Hari-bols shouted, and bombs fired." Jatyanadra Brahmachari, a fiery orator aged 105 years, declared that "on the receipt of the news he had regained his youth!"

BY a special decree of the University of Oxford the examiners for the B.C.L. degree were permitted to admit to the examination Miss Cornelia Sorabji, B.A., of Bombay, and student of Somerville Hall, who has been reading law for two years and a term. No woman has ever attempted this examination before, which, indeed, is not open to women, although it has been conceded this time by special grace. There were twenty-five candidates : none were placed in the first-class, two were classed as seconds, and six as thirds, the remainder merely passing, or in several cases failing altogether. Miss Sorabji was considered equal to a third-class, a truly remarkable achievement when it is known that the men in the second-class had been reading law for five years, and that several candidates were practising barristers. Miss Sorabji intends shortly to return to India.

NAWAB MAHBOOB YAR-UD-DOWLAH has been elected by the Nizam to officiate as *Vakil* between His Highness and His Excellency the Minister, in succession to his late father. The appointment having been sanctioned, the Nawab, as in duty bound, duly presented *nuzzers* to His Highness the Nizam and His Excellency the Minister after the Eed Durbar.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 18th June, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 79,626-7-2, and for goods, &c., Rs. 69,627-11-11, making altogether Rs. 1,49,254-3-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 134-15-2. During the corresponding week in 1891 the receipts were Rs. 1,46,484-10-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 162-9-3.

FULL reports have been received of the recent attack on Loukaw outpost in Upper Burma. The leader of the attacking party, named Minlaung, is reported to be a Karenbee from Tounghoo, and his followers consisted of Karenbee Karennis. Paidengees and Blacers, assisted by Loukaw villagers. Seven corpses of the enemy have already been found, and more are believed to lie in the jungle. Among the dead are the two leaders of the attack. One is believed to be Minlaung himself. Our wounded are doing well.

THE Sessions Judge of Bareilly gave his decision on Wednesday in what has obtained some notoriety as the Pilibhit Murder case. Two persons, described as influential land-holders of the Pilibhit district, were charged with the murder of a young man, who, it was suggested, had intrigued with a daughter of one of the accused. The trial occupied the Court for three weeks, and it has ended in the acquittal of the prisoners upon the serious charge ; though one of them has been lightly fined for delaying to report the deceased man's death.

It is understood that on the recommendation of the President of the Board of Examiners, a proposal has been made to the Secretary of State by the Madras Government, that the equitation course which junior Civilians are required to undergo on arrival in this country, might be carried out in some of the cavalry schools in England, and that they be not allowed to join the Service in India until they have been declared fully competent riders. Should this proposal meet with the approval of the Secretary of State, the detention of junior Civilians in Madras, on arrival, to go through the equitation course, will be avoided, and they will be able at once to proceed up-country to take up their respective appointments.

OUDH BEHARI LAL the subject of Mr. Caine's latest charge or insinuation against Sir Auckland Colvin was the Honorary Secretary of the N.-W. P. branch of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, and was for a time, it seems, employed as an advocate of Congress views in the Punjab. In April, he applied to the N.-W. P. Board of Revenue for a deputy collectorship, and received a nomination, which was afterwards rejected. Mr. Caine at once connected the rejection with his own interpretation of Sir Auckland Colvin's views upon temperance and the Congress. It would not be difficult to vindicate Sir Auckland Colvin's position upon either of these questions, but the point is that the first intimation he received of Oudh Behari Lal's connection with either temperance or the Congress was received from Oudh Behari Lal himself long after the nomination had been declined by the Board of Revenue. The disastrous result of his last encounter with Sir Auckland Colvin might have deterred the new member for East Bradford from adventuring another fall so soon again, and before making absolutely sure of his ground.

SOME of our countrymen, writes the *Hindu*, deem it essential to present a purse to Mr. Dadabhai in appreciation of the remarkable courage and singleness of purpose he has exhibited in fighting his way to the House of Commons. The suggestion is most appropriate and deserves the cordial response of the whole country. Since the year 1886 Mr. Dadabhai has been staying in England solely to win a seat in the House of Commons. Such a long stay must have caused a good deal of expense to him who is not at all a rich man. Nor could we be oblivious of the arduous duties that would devolve on him after the new Parliament assembles as the member for India. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that this country should substantially strengthen his hands. Mr. Dadhabai is a real patriot, and his life-long devotion to the welfare of his motherland can hardly be adequately recompensed by any amount of pecuniary award that is proposed to be made. And, therefore, any amount we can raise can hardly be too much.

AN Anglo-Indian Volunteer officer being temporarily in England wrote recently, according to *Truth*, to the Adjutant of an English battalion in which he had formerly served, asking to be allowed to be attached to his old company for temporary duty. The company in question, being composed of students of a college, is officered solely by a Captain without any subalterns, and the Anglo-Indian gentleman therefore thought that in offering his services he would be making himself of use to the company, as well as keeping up his own drill. The reply was a curt intimation from the Commanding Officer that there was no vacancy in the company. This, remarks our contemporary, seems a trifle inconsistent with what we have lately heard about the dearth of volunteer officers, and the necessity for offering inducements to men to take commissions!

THE undermentioned gentlemen were, on June 20, called to the Bar :—Inner Temple.—Agdul Majeed Khan, Oxford ; Syed Mahdi Hasan, B.A., Cambridge ; and Manekji Pestanji Modi. Middle Temple.—Archer Moresby White, Barstow Law Scholar, First Class Roman Law Council of Legal Education Studentship, First Lecture Prize Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law, First Class Middle Temple Equity and Common Law and Criminal Law Scholarships, Joseph Hume, Scholar, Jurisprudence, University College, London, Honors' Solicitors' Final Examination ; Farrar Reginald Mostyn-Cleaver, King's College, London, and Cape of Good Hope University ; Muhammad Shafi, Middle Temple International Law Scholar ; Maetabuddin Ahmad, Calcutta University ; Bapubhai Iadavaraya Mozmoondar ; Mohammud Zahoor, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta ; Peary Chand Dutt Mahomed Ahmed Uddin, B.A., LL.B., St. John's College, Cambridge ; Ali Hosan Khan ; Abdul Hakim Khan. Gray's Inn.—John Christopher Shorunkeh-Sawyerr, and Lala Prabh, Dial B.A., Cambridge, Morrison Allan and William Burton, B.A., University of Madras.

A CHINA paper hears that some of the tea-men of Foochow who suffered heavily from losses on their ventures last year have done so well this year that they are retiring from the trade altogether.

A HAVAS telegram from Paris reports that in consequence of a violent anti-Semitic discussion, several duels have taken place between Jewish officers and the members of the editorial staff of the *Libre Parole*. In one of these duels the Marquis de Mores killed Captain Mayer. M. de Mores has been arrested.

MR. HABENHARER, an Austrian entomologist, has arrived at Bhamo, with the intention of penetrating Yunnan in search of specimens. He has with him, it is said, a passport given him by the imperial authorities at Pekin ; but up to the present our officers have not succeeded in deciphering it, their Chinese adviser being absent. Meantime our officials offer to provide him with an escort to the frontier, but he is unwilling to proceed before communicating with the authorities at Momein, and this is no easy matter in the rains.

Apropos of the decision of the University of Dublin to confer the degree of LL. D. on Mr. Irving on the occasion of its tercentenary celebration, the Berlin papers point out that such on honour has never yet been offered to any German actor, with the single exception of Herr Devrient, who was made a Doctor by the University of Jena, but then only in recognition of the literary talent he had displayed in writing his Luther "Festspiel." The fact is, the social position of English actors is very much higher than that of their German brethren of the stage. Representative members of the English Guild are occasionally bidden to Marlborough House, but the Kings and Princes of Prussia have never yet opened the doors of their dining-rooms to the men who otherwise minister so much to their pleasure and amusement.

A BATCH of men from the 1st Gordon Highlanders, about 150 in number, returned home some weeks ago from Ceylon, to be discharged into the Reserve. From a complaint addressed to me, writes Mr. Labouchere, it seems that there has been most culpable delay in finally settling up the pay of these men. They were settled with up to the time of leaving Ceylon, and were at first told that they would receive their final "clearance," amounting to about £1 15s., at Gosport. At Gosport they were referred to the Station Paymaster at Aberdeen, but after further delay, they were informed by the latter officer that the money would be paid by the Staff Paymaster of the Discharge Depot at Gosport, when he received their accounts from their regiment. Up to a week back it had not arrived. Where the blame for this state of things may rest I do not know, but it is no credit to anybody that the country should remain indebted to the amount of a few shillings to a number of men weeks after they have left their service.

MR. GLADSTONE has addressed the following note to a correspondent :—"You are quite right in supposing that my lately-published letter is meant to show my entire and absolute disconnection from all matters associated with the candidature of Sir Charles Dilke."

A REUTER'S telegram from Cairo reports that judgment has been given in the action for libel brought by Dr. Milton, of the Kaiser-Elein Hospital against the French journal *Bospho re*, which published a violent attack on the English doctors and surgeons connected with the hospital. The court awarded the plaintiff £1,000 damages, and ordered the insertion of the judgment in the *Bosphore* and two other papers.

THE King and Queen of Italy took leave on June 24, at the Wildpark Station, Potsdam, of the German Emperor, and proceeded to Dresden, where they were received by the King of Saxony for a brief visit. A telegram from Rome says that in well-informed quarters it is strongly stated that the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to Potsdam was purely a courteous return of the visit of the German Emperor and Empress to Rome in 1889, and had no political object.

THE appointment of the Duke of York to H.M.S. Melampus is not expected to extend over six weeks, but His Royal Highness will be in command of his vessel when the Emperor of Germany visits this country on August 2. The Melampus will then be stationed off Cowes, and the Duke will entertain the Emperor on board.

KING Charles of Roumania has arrived in London from Neuwield, near Coblenz, where he had been visiting his brother-in-law, the Prince of Wied.

THE Tribunal of Leghorn has condemned Lieutenant Riccardi to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 300 lire for cheating at cards in the Military Club of Leghorn.

ACCORDING to the *Vossische Zeitung*, certain Russian officials have been sent to Paris to raise a new loan of 700 million francs, including the 200 million of the last loan not yet issued.

A STRONG feeling has been produced in Paris by the death of Captain Mayer, who was killed in a duel by the Marquis de Mores. The Marquis, who has been arrested, is deeply distressed at what has happened, but says the duel was perfectly fair, and that, if anything, his opponent had a physical advantage.

A MAN known as "Tralala," formerly a cook of General Boulanger, has met his death under singular circumstances. He was allowed to sleep in a Paris wineshop by the landlady. Shortly afterwards Diard, the proprietor, entered the house, and finding a strange man there became jealous, and in a fit of anger strangled the unfortunate ex-cook. Diard has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

THE French Army consists of 582 battalions of infantry, 438 squadrons of cavalry, 484 batteries of field and 96 of garrison artillery, two regiments of pontoon train, 83 companies of sappers and 72 companies of military train. There are besides four battalions to each regiment, with a territorial army in addition of 154 regiments of infantry, 121 squadrons of cavalry and 18 squadrons of military train.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain R Poland, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain G Johnstone, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Braunfels, 1,923 tons, Captain W Tegge, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, Hamburg, and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J Forbes, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, Mr Balvant C Purshit, and Mr Purshotum Haribhai as cabin and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Berths.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Imaum	2705	Poland	A	E Bates & Co
„ Braunfels	1923	Tegge	B	Glade & Co
„ Cy of Dundee	2619	Halley	D	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Kilwa	993	Forbes	F	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Ibo	1533	DaCosta	G	Visram Ebrahim
H M I M S Magdala	..	.....	H J	Government
S.S. Brahmini	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
„ Mashona	1731	Dawdy	N	F Muir & Co
„ Caradale	2269	Dickman	O	W & A Graham & Co
„ York	2112	Smith	P	Captain
„ Kapurthala	671	Livingstone	Q	M Mackenzie & Co
Schooner Sunbeam	30 tons crane			B P Trust

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Persia	2517	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3044	Gavino	3	F Branchi
„ Nizam	1615	Langbourne	7	P & O S N Co
„ Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	8	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	12	E Bates & Co
„ Emir	2830	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Calcutta, &c.
	Vadala (s)	Johnstone	Calcutta, &c.
17	Imaum (s)	Poland	Dunkirk.
	Braunfels (s)	Tegge	Hamburg, &c.
	Kilwa (s)	Forbes	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Colaba, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi.
„ Arrayo, for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
12 Madura s ..... Jones ..... Calcutta, July 2.
13 Osborne sp ..... Atkinson ..... Liverpool, March 18.

DEPARTURES.

July 12.—Steamer Ellora, and ship Janet Cowan.
July 13.—Steamer Purnea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
14 Lindula s ..... Calcutta.
15 Nawab s ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.
13 Kangra s ..... Rangoon.
Secundra s ..... Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 16.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—5,589 cwts poppyseed, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed. E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—1,004 cwts rapeseed, and 20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2,001 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Persia s—6,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—152 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo : 1,425 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 1,627 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 125 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 50 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 263 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 150 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 25 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—100 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co : 5 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 8 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 30 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—221 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co : 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 15.

Haynes, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O R Regt, off leave, from England.
Foster, Capt, Bengal, 1st R Fus, on leave, from Quetta.
Downing, Capt, Bengal, Mily Acett Dept, on leave.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 15.

Haynes, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O R Regt, off leave, to Ahmednagar.
Stevens, Capt, IV Ms, Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Downing, Capt, Bengal, My Accts Dept, on leave, to England.

JULY 16.

Carbutt, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Foster, Capt, Bengal, 1st R Fus, on leave, to Calicut.
Bailward, Major, Bo, R A, on transfer, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th July, 1892.

I. The following extract from Army Orders is published for information. "The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence" :—

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Captain W G Wilson, to England, for 6 months, on private affairs.

II. During the absence on leave of Captain W G Wilson, Lieutenant H W Barrow assumes command of No 2 Company.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

Head-Quarter, Simla, 9th July.

The following list of batteries and companies serving in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, arranged in order of figure of merit in competitive shooting, is published for information :—

Figure of Merit of Batteries in Madras for 1891-92.

	Total points.	Figure of merit.	Figure of merit 1890-91.	Increase.
9 Company, Southern, Captain D'A B Preston, 40-pr R M L ...	263	·734	·405	·329
19th Field, Major C E Maberly, 12-pr B L ...	389	·692	·480	·212
S Royal Horse Artillery, Captain F B Lecky, 12-pr B L ...	350	·627	·525	·102
79th Field, Major S G Smyth 9-pr R M L ...	313	·636	·601	·025
22 Company, Eastern (Heavy) Capt B F Drake, 40-pr R M L ...	223	·622	·871	·251
M Royal Horse Artillery, Major J Leach, 9-pr R M L ...	276	·556	·492	·064
18 Company, Southern, Lieut W E Wailes, 40-pr R M L ...	194	·541	·513	·028
7 Mountain, Major E Gunner 2-5" R M L ...	288	·515	·349	·166
42nd Field, Capt W E Fairholme, 9-pr R M L ...	253	·500	·491	·209
5th Field, Major J Temple, 9

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BAROMETERS AND THERMOMETERS.—Aneroid Barometers for Wall or Table. Accurately adjusted, registering the slightest variation in the weather, from Rs. 15 to 30. Fahrenheit and Centigrade Thermometers from Rs. 2 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

"ONE" OUT OF HUNDREDS of FLATTERING LETTERS.—"I have received the box of Electro-plate, and I am very pleased at the way the Articles have been re-plated."—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

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GO TO ROBINSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE, 18, Elphinstone Circle, for DOMESTIC SERVANTS and CLERKS, who take great care in selecting the best man.

JUST received 10 days' winding Silver Watches, open-faced, Rs. 100; Hunters, Rs. 105. These watches will stand any climate and rough use.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. C. VARDHAYAH, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, Central Jail, at Vellore, says:—I have much pleasure to note a few words regarding MOTIWALA'S DIARRHOEA DROPS. I have tried his remedy in some cases of Diarrhœa and in the early stages of Cholera, and found it successful.

WANTED, an ENGLISH LADY of high respected family for giving TUITION in English and Music to a Zenana Begum, presently in Poona for the season, afterwards in up-country. Apply to "SH," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a CARDER and a SPINNER, thoroughly qualified for an Up-Country mill. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.

WANTED, a second-hand STEAM ENGINE of about 5, 15 and 40 indicated H. P. Apply to "STEAM," care of this Paper.

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ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

INDIAN PLATE POLISH positively makes Silver-ware equal to new; makes Brass-ware equal to Silver in one minute. Try it. Price Re. 1.—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watchmakers, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

THE HOUSE FOR ELECTRO-PLATING.—Patronized by over Sixty-two Officers, Messes, Clubs, Hotels, and more than 500 Officers of the Army and Civil Service.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE. Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

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SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, etc. undertake Collection of outstanding debts.—No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRONKO, a Speciality for BROWN BOOTS, 8 As.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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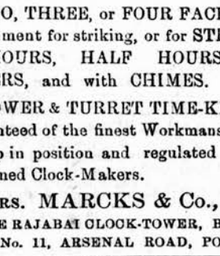

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

BAR SILVER was ½d. per oz. dearer in London yesterday, at 39⅜d; but in New York it was unchanged in value at 87½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ cents. The United States Treasury bought 481,000 ounces of Silver, at 87·30 to 87·35 cents per oz. Rupee Securities in London were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, at 67 9-16; the other denomination being nominal. Consols advanced ⅛ per cent., to 96⅝; Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 107¼; and the market rates of discount were unchanged. The Indian Council made a further extra allotment of 5 lakhs of Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 3⅛d., which shows an advance of 1-16d., on Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and of 1-32d. as the price obtained for the extra Bills placed on the following day. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India remained at 1s. 3d. per rupee. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 98⅛; Exchange on London was a centime lower at fcs. 25·17½.

To-day, Silver has been unchanged in London; but, in New York, it has advanced ¼ cent, to 87⅜ cents, with Exchange unaltered. Four per cent. Rupee Paper has lost, yesterday's advance being again quoted at £67 5-16.

The London Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday, with prime qualities firmer, the total quantity of skins sold having been 920,000, out of the 990,000 put forwad. The Sheep Skin Sale opened, with Madras skins at last sale rates.

The Wheat Market was firmer at an advance of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 6½d. and 6s. 4d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,940,000 quarters, or 260,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet, the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales without any East Indians. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions to 1-64d. in the most distant; the extreme quotations being 3 13-16d. for July and July-August deliveries and 3 31-32d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed dull; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; both spot and arrival prices being quite unchanged. The day's Imports are 7,000 bales.

The weekly figures from Liverpool give the total sales at 47,000 bales; the same amount having been forwarded to consumers. The Imports were 32,000 bales. The Stock, which stood yesterday at 1,549,000 bales, was thus 478,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 747,000 bales more than in 1890. The total Visible Supply, as will be seen from the figures which we give below, was still greatly in excess of the two preceding years, especially 1890; while the Supply of East Indian Cotton for all Europe continued to show a falling off in each comparison. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was the same as on the previous Friday; and Arrivals were only 1-6 4d. lower; ready Cotton being 9-16d. lower than at the same time last year, and 2⅝d. below the quotation in 1890.

A decline of 1-16 Cent. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 7¼ cents; and September Futures were 10 points lower, at 7-10 cents. The Receipts at the U.-S. Ports were 2,000 bales, making the week's total 1,000 bales less than last year's figures, but 11,000 bales more than in 1890, the total increase this year now standing at 150,000 bales, and 1,279,000 bales compared with last year and the year before, respectively; the Stock at the Ports showing an increase of 238,000 bales and 397,000 bales in the same comparison.

The only change in the New York Market to-day is an advance of two points in September Futures, at 7·12 cents. The receipts at the Ports are 2,000 bales going against 700 bales last year, and 500 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons.

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	14,000	15,000	3,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom ..	11,000	13,000	10,000
,, ,, Continent	10,000	6,000	...
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	7,023,000	6,873,000	5,744,000
,, exports to U. K. do. ..	3,231,000	3,271,000	2,765,000
,, ,, to Continent do. ..	2,478,000	2,427,000	2,022,000
,, Stock in the Ports	490,000	252,000	93,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 16th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	3,180,000	2,127,690	1,459,590
,, ,, Surats	332,000	382,280	522,910
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,549,000	1,071,470	801,680
,, London	9,000	15,000	14,000
American afloat	40,000	30,000	10,000
East Indian ,, ...	10,000	18,000	45,000
Total ...	1,608,000	1,134,470	870,680
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4¼d.	6 9-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	3 7-16d.	3⅝d.	4½d.
Difference	½d.	7-16d.	1 15-16d.

Exporters continue quite out of our local Cotton Market; and the business done to-day by local consumers has been but small, aggregating only 850 bales, consisting of 203 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 175; Dhulia, at Rs. 172; Khandwa Ginned, at Rs. 177; and Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 180; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 181½; the feeling having been steady and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has been steady at previous rates for all descriptions, a moderate export business having been reported.

SEEDS have been firm, and in much improved demand by shippers, and large transactions have taken place; while both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced ½ to 1 anna per cwt., our present quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-4-0	to Rs. 7-6-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-5-0	to Rs. 7-5-0	,,
,, Cawnpore	,, 7-0-0	to Rs. 7-1-0	,,
,, Red	,, ,, 6-4-0	to Rs. 6-6-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	559	bales.
Wheat	2,825	cwts.
Linseed	2,357	,,
Rapeseed	3,642	,,
Poppyseed	1,477	,,
Groundnuts	865	,,
Castorseed	684	,,
Rice	530	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and without change, and no further business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¼d. for Demand, with 1s. 3 7-16d. quoted for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day, but we heard of no transactions whatever taking place either way, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 7-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·62½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates for Fours have ruled slightly lower than yesterday, closing quotations being 106⅝ for cash; 106⅝ for the settlement at the end of this month; and 106½ for the August account; 106⅛ being also named for the other denomination.

SHARES continue to meet with neglect on all lines, and beyond an advance of Rs. 10 in Howard and Bullough Cotton Mill shares; and of Re 1¼ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,036¼, we have no change to make in our list this evening.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 16.

10 p.m.	78·4

SUNDAY, JULY 17.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	85·5
2 p.m.	81·5
6 p.m.	84

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GUDIALEE—July 17, at her residence at Chundunwady, opposite Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple, Bai Khurseedbai, wife of Hormusjee Manockjee Gudialee and sister of Merwanjee Rustomjee Dalal. Funeral will take place this morning, at 7 o'clock.

NANDODE.

BIRTH.

CLABBY—July 15, at Nandode, Rewa Kantha, the wife of W G Clabby, Forest Department, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COLLINGWOOD—June 23, at Wimbledon Common, wife of Maj-Gen C Collingwood (Retired), R A, of a son.
CRACROFT—June 28, at Inverness-terrace, wife of Capt B W Cracroft, Indian S C, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EMERSON—KILBURN—June 23, at Christ Church, Hampstead, M S Emerson, Bengal Police, son of Major-Genl J Emerson, Bengal S C, to Effie Catherine Kilburn, daughter of late H W Kilburn, of Hampstead.
SANDFORD—WESTMACOTT—June 18, at Holy Trinity Church, Chester, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev E C Lowndes, M A, vicar of St Oswald's, Chester, and the Rev A Jameson, curate of the parish, Charles Douglas Sandford, Indian Staff Corps, second son of Col R-M Sandford, R E, to Dorothy Edith, younger daughter of the late Col G R Westmacott, 2nd Hyderabad Cavalry.
PELLEW—McALPIN—June 23, at St John the Evangelist's Angell Town, Brixton, H J T R Pellew, s n of late H J Pellew, of Brixton, to Agnes Mabel, daughter of late F McAlpin, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

GREEN—May 5, at Gisborne, New Zealand, Col J H Green, C B, Bengal S C, late of 12th Bengal Cavalry, aged 59.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1892.

THE majority against the Government, it is now certain, will exceed three score. On Saturday morning 608 members had been returned to the new Parliament, of whom 291 were Ministerialists and 317 Anti-Ministerialists. The Conservatives had gained sixteen seats, the Liberal Unionists eight, and the Liberals seventy-three, giving a balance of gains to the latter of forty-nine. On Saturday night the Liberals for the first time had not only a party majority over the Unionists, but had as Liberals a clear majority over the Conservatives. Saturday's polling added eighteen to the number of Liberal members, and nine to the Conservatives. The Liberal Unionists counted two more and stood at fifty—a compact half hundred which will have to be counted with by the new Liberal Government. On the other hand the Anti-Parnellites added seven to their list making sixty-five, while their rivals obtained one only, and now count nine. There are now three hundred and forty-two Anti-Ministerialists in the House, confronting three hundred and ten Ministerialists with a majority of forty-eight. Eighteen elections are yet to be held, and to-morrow will doubtless see the completion of the returns and of the new House of Commons. Of the remaining eighteen seats one—Londonderry—is Conservative; a second, Handsworth, Liberal Unionist; six are Liberal, and nine Nationalist. The majority against the Ministry will thus be sixty-two. We learn with pleasure that Sir Richard Temple has been again returned to the House of Commons. This time he elected to stand for Kingston, leaving his old seat in Worcestershire to Sir E. Lechmere. He defeated the Liberal candidate by a majority of 743 votes. Another Anglo-Indian, Sir William Wedderburn, was defeated in North Ayrshire by Hon. T. Cochrane, a Unionist Liberal, who obtained a majority of 445 votes. In Linlithgowshire, Captain Hope, formerly of the Bombay Staff Corps, has for the third time failed to get returned, having been beaten by Mr. McLagan, the Liberal candidate. He has had the satisfaction, however, of considerably reducing the Liberal majority, which was 2,200 in 1885, 733 in 1886, and now has dwindled to 161. So much perseverance deserves a better reward. Mr. Birkmyre, who the other day carried the Ayr Burghs, was some years ago engaged in commerce in Calcutta. Mr. A. MacDonnell, the Home Rule member for Lex, Queen's County, is younger brother of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell of the Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Among the Liberal gains is Invernesshire—where Dr. MacGregor wrested the seat from Mr. Macintosh, who in 1885 was returned by the united Liberals by a majority of 1520. In North-West Norfolk Joseph Arch, the famous agricultural preacher and organiser, has won back the seat he lost to Lord H. Bentinck in 1886 by twenty votes. Sir John Pender, Liberal Unionist, gains the seat for the Wick Burghs, which he unsuccessfully fought for in 1885 and 1886. In South Moulton, Mr. Lambert has deprived Lord Lymington, Liberal Unionist, of the seat he held in the last three Parliaments. The election of Sir Charles Dilke, in the Forest of Dean, by a majority of two thousand over his Conservative opponent Mr. Colchester Wemyss, restores an ex-Minister to political life and a Parliamentary career. Mr. W. T. Stead, who has for years past pursued the former member for Chelsea with extraordinary and unaccountable virulence will doubtless be very angry.

The assertion is reiterated that Lord Salisbury will remain in office "at least" until an adverse vote has been passed by the House of Commons. It is added that Lord Salisbury held—for he can not now hold—that no component fraction of the Opposition equals the strength of the Conservatives. When it is implied that the Prime Minister has himself stated that he will retain office with a view to lay his policy before the country in the Queen's Speech, "in accordance with the old practice," we must take leave to doubt the authenticity of the statement. It would be contrary to usage and etiquette for a Prime Minister to disclose the intention of himself and the Cabinet before they were submitted to the Queen, for Her Majesty's commands. The time for advising Her Majesty on the political situation will not have arrived until the final returns of the Elections have been made up. It is in accordance with precedent that a Minister in similar circumstances, far from anticipating the announcement of the intentions of the Cabinet, should, to prevent premature disclosure, acquiesce in the circulation of rumours in a contrary sense. After the unexpected defeat of Lord Beaconsfield in the General Elections of 1880, at a time when her Majesty was on the Continent, and no steps could be taken until her return to Windsor, there was much speculation as to whether the Ministry would resign at once, or meet Parliament. Mr. Saunders, in "The New Parliament 1880," records (p. 207) that "some of the newspapers, supposed to be in the confidence of the Government, seemed to have been instructed to declare, just before the return of the Queen, that Ministers would not immediately resign. It was necessary to maintain the official mystery until her Majesty was fully informed as to the situation and the intentions of the Ministry, as it would be clearly unconstitutional that the nation should know anything before the Queen was informed." As it happened the first certain indication of the determination of the Beaconsfield Cabinet was the appearance of furniture vans in Downing Street, for the purpose of removing the personal effects of the Ministers from the official residences. It would, therefore, be quite in accordance with precedent that the intention to resign office immediately should be veiled even if they have resolved to follow the example first set by Lord Beaconsfield and twice by Mr. Gladstone, of resigning office before the new Parliament assembles. Lord Salisbury is, of course, entitled to revert to older precedents, if he should deem that course the more advantageous. He would then have to decide whether he should meet Parliament on the thirty-seventh day after the elections, as provided by the statute; in which case there would be an autumn session beginning in August, or advise her Majesty to prorogue Parliament until November or even until February. There would be no legal impediment to the prorogation being renewed from date to date up to February, when Parliament assembles usually for the despatch of business. Such a stretch of Ministerial responsibility would doubtless be open to criticism. It might even be arraigned as unconstitutional on the ground that Ministers who have been defeated at the polls and no longer possess the confidence of the country, should not continue to hold office for six or eight months after their Parliamentary majority had disappeared.

We have no right to assume that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues would incur the risk of alienating opinion by such a step. If the Cabinet decide to retain office until an adverse vote has been passed, the probability is that they will consider it fitting that Parliament shall meet in August or at latest in November. It is more probable, however, that the Government will follow the example of their immediate predecessors. The reasons for that course lie on the surface. When the majority in the new Parliament is adverse, nothing is gained by prolonging a period of political and administrative unrest. The relations of Great Britain with Foreign Powers would inevitably suffer if the occupant of the Foreign Office could give no assurance that the policy he represented would have the approval of his successor. Besides, it would be an additional humiliation for the party just defeated on an appeal to the country, were they to be ejected from office by a condemnatory vote of the House of Commons. There is still another disadvantage. If the Ministry retain office, and lay their policy before the country in the Queen's Speech, they prematurely expose themselves to attack, which, the majority being against them, will be for all parliamentary purposes, successful. And on the other hand the Opposition becomes master of the situation without committing itself to any premature disclosure of its intentions. The reasons which decided the action of Lord Beaconsfield in similar conditions in 1868, and again in 1880, and which seemed equally cogent to Mr. Gladstone when the Elections went against him in 1874 and in 1886, will probably commend themselves on the present occasion to the political sagacity of Lord Salisbury. There is the less reason to suppose that the Prime Minister will cling to office, seeing that although the Ministers have been defeated, their supporters will be sufficiently strong in the new House to make the position of a Liberal Government in disposing of a precarious majority very difficult. It was far otherwise in 1885, when Lord Beaconsfield's majority of fifty, which he deemed inadequate, was annihilated on the second day of the polling and in a few days replaced by a Liberal majority of one hundred and sixty-six, without counting sixty Home Rulers. Lord Beaconsfield in his ill-starred Manifesto had appealed to the country, and to all men of light and leading, to avert a danger "more disastrous than pestilence and famine." The *Standard* summed up the situation in a sentence which describes with absolute accuracy that which results from the polling in the present elections. "Every good Conservative will deplore the events of the past few days, but when the conventional words of lament have been spoken, there is really nothing more to be said, the Ministerial majority has disappeared. Place and power are apparently within the grasp of the Liberal party, and the consideration which suggests itself, as of the greatest importance at the present moment, is the end to which the Liberals may turn the results that now stand to their credit." The Providence which presides over elections has on this occasion, listened to the prayer which in vain went up in the latter days of the struggle in 1880—that since a strong majority was denied to the Ministers, a sufficient number should be returned to enable a strong Opposition to control the Liberals in office "by the stimulus of criticism."

WE published the other day a remarkable document in which the Managing Committee of the Tanna Municipality communicated the resignation of their high office to the Tanna Corporation. As a sample of the manner in which some of the Municipalities in the Mofussil manage public business, the facts at the bottom of the dispute claim attention. The gentlemen of the Managing Committee resigned office on the high ground that the President of the Municipality had endeavoured to treat them as his own subordinates, and that his action had "tended to lower us in the estimation of others and to injure our reputation and dignity." The resignation was deferred until within two days of the expiration of their term of office. The Corporation, which consists of ten elected, and ten nominated members, with the Deputy Collector as official President, elects every quarter a Managing Committee to exercise supervision in such matters as under the rules are assigned to them. The President, as the head of the Municipality, is responsible for the finances and for the proper working of the Municipal Office. Of the last general election in Tanna, on April 1, the pleaders, who, under the shadow of the Sessions Court form a numerous and influential body, secured seven of the ten elective seats. Amongst the seven was a pleader, who had been a member of the Corporation and of the Committee, but had resigned owing to a difference with the former President. He was now made Chairman of the Committee. The first count in the indictment published by the retiring Committee relates to a wooden petition box, not easily portable, which was kept in the Municipal Office. The Committee substituted for it a tin box for the use of petitioners "for the sake of convenience," a measure, they claim, which caused neither inconvenience to the Municipal business nor harm to the public interests. The President did not see the matter in this light; "he opened unnecessary correspondence, asking us to state why the box was placed, and at last went so far that, in a general meeting held, he got up, took the tin-box, and threw it away using disrespectful words, and otherwise impeached our action." It is worth noting this affair of the tin box, and the disrespectful words thereanent, occupies the chief place in the complaints made. A much more serious allegations, to which we shall refer presently, relating to the neglect of the Committee to take measures for the abatement of a nuisance which threatened the health of all Tanna is quite a secondary matter in the opinion of the Managing Committee. The affair of the so-called petition-box, we understand, arose in this way. The teak-box, which was part of the furniture of the Municipal Office, contained not only petitions, but business letters. What the Committee did was to substitute for it a kerosine oil tin with a hole in it, in which petitions and letters could be conveniently carried to the Chairman's house. The President brought the irregularity to the notice of the Corporation on the ground that it was inadvisable that Municipal letters or petitions should be dealt with in a private house, instead of in the Municipal Office. The second ground of complaint is that when the Managing Committee opened a portion of the southern bank of the Masonda Tank to allow stagnant water to escape, the President "discourteously impeached our action and annoyed us." A breach had been made in the dam which, in case of flood, would have endangered the whole structure. The President repaired the breach, and complained that so serious a step should have been taken without authority. People in Tanna, as elsewhere, indulge in the most insanitary and filthy practice of washing their dirty clothes and watering their cattle in the tank from which the drinking supply of the inhabitants is obtained. The Corporation have been frequently moved to stop the practice, but had declined, on the ground that it was an immemorial custom, and that the people would resent as a hardship any interference with it. The Managing Committee, off their own bat, took the three Municipal peons employed in the office, and put them to watch the tank, and prevent its being fouled. On this point, we feel inclined to sympathise with the Committee, although the action was *ultra vires*. They had no such excuse when the Municipal Secretary having applied for six days' casual leave on the ground of illness, they gave it without consulting the President who, under the rules, alone could give casual leave. The Municipal Secretary's salary is Rs. 35. The President, having to draw up his administrative report, employed a clerk to assist in the work, the Managing Committee sent for him, without any reference to the President, and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

FRIDAY'S POLLING.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The returns up to last night show that 253 Conservatives, 48 Unionists, 250 Liberals, 8 Parnellites, and 59 Anti-Parnellites, have been elected.

PARTY GAINS.

The gains of each Party are as follows :—

Conservatives	16
Unionists	8
Liberals	73

LONDON, JULY 16.

The following candidates have been elected :—

CONSERVATIVES.

Sir George Russell	Wokingham (East Berks).
Colonel Gunter	Barkston Ash (West Riding East).
Jas. Round	Harwich (N. E. Essex).
Sir Ed. Lechmere	Evesham (S. Worcester).
H. J. Tollemache	Eddisbury (Cheshire).
H. T. Knatchbull-Hugessen	Faversham (N. E. Kent).
Major F. C. Rasch	S. E. Essex.

UNIONISTS.

Hon. T. Cochrane (*)	North Ayrshire.
Sir John Pender	Wick Group.

LIBERALS.

H J. Wilson	Holmfirth (West Riding South).
Henry Fell Pease	Cleveland (North Riding).
Caleb Wright	Leigh (S. W. Lancashire).
Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks	Berwickshire.
Joseph Arch	N. W. Norfolk.
C. A. V. Conybeare	Camborne (N. W. Cornwall).
Peter McLagan	West Lothian.
C. Seale-Hayne	Ashburton (Mid Devon).
W. Fuller Maitland	Brecknockshire.
Sir Charles Dilke (a)	Forest of Dean.
Dr. MacGregor	Invernesshire.

(a) By a majority of 2,000 votes over Mr. Colchester Wemyss, the Conservative candidate.

(*) Defeating Sir William Wedderburn.

RETURNS UP TO SATURDAY NIGHT.

LONDON, JULY 17.

According to the latest returns the following members have been elected :—

Conservatives	260
Unionists	50
Liberals	268
Parnellites	9
Anti-Parnellites	65

CANDIDATES ELECTED.

The following candidates have been elected :—

CONSERVATIVES.

Viscount Folkestone	Wilton (South Wilts).
Sir W. Barttelot	Horsham (N. W. Sussex).
T. L. Hare	S. W. Norfolk.
Sir R. Temple (a)	Kingston (Surrey).
Lord F. Hamilton	North Tyrone.
L. Hardy	Ashford (S. Kent).
Vicary Gibbs	St. Albans (Mid Hertford).

UNIONISTS.

H. Hobhouse	East Somerset.
Baron F. de Rothschild	Aylesbury (Mid Bucks).

LIBERALS.

C. B. Maclaren	Bosworth (W. Leicester).
S. Smith	Flintshire.
C. M. Warmington, Q.C.	West Monmouth.
Hon. A. Brand	Wisbeach (N. Cambridge).
James Joicey	Chester le Street Durham).
R. W. Perks	Louth (East Lindsey Lincoln).
Sir W. B. Foster	Ilkeston.
G. W. Lambert	South Molton (N Devon).
T. P. Lewis	Anglesea.
Sir Wilfred Lawson	Cockermouth (Cumberland).
Alfred Thomas	East Glamorgan.
T. E. Ellis	Merionethshire.
W. Bowen Rowlands	Cardiganshire.
W. A. McArthur	St. Austell (Mid-Cornwall).
Isaac Holden	Keighley (West Riding North).
Morgan Rees Davies	Pembrokeshire.
W. P. Byles	Shipley (West Riding North).
Right Hon. J. W. Mellor, Q.C.	Sowerby (West Riding North).

PARNELLITE.

J. J. Clancy	Dublin County (N).

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

J. G. S. MacNeill	Donegal (S).
M. Davitt	Meath (N).
Justin McCarthy	Longford (N).
J. Tully	Leitrim (S).
J. Barry	Wexford (S).
J. McGilligan	Fermanagh (S).
J. Roche	Galway (E).

(a) By a majority of 743 votes over Mr. Hodgson, the Liberal candidate.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Kolhapore Cup at Bisley has been won by England, defeating Canada, by twenty-two points.

Captain Davis, of the Allahabad Volunteers, and Colonel Brown, of the Calcutta Corps, have won a few small money prizes at Bisley.

CRICKET MATCHES.

The cricket match between Notts and Yorkshire had to be abandoned owing to the rain. The chances, however, were largely in favour of the former.

In the match between Somerset and Gloucester the latter were beaten by seven wickets.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General Sir Arthur Hardinge.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO THE PAMIRS.

A fresh Russian expedition to the Pamirs has started, and is in command of Captain Yanoff, who expelled Captain Younghusband's party from the same regions last November.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

DETAILS OF THE POLLING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 16.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated 15th inst., says that Captain T. Hope, Bombay Staff Corps, who contested Linlithgowshire, in the Conservative interest, was defeated by a majority of 161, having polled 2,709 votes. In North Ayrshire Sir William Wedderburn, standing in Gladstonian interest, was defeated by a majority of 448, having polled 4,898 votes.

Captain Hope, who has for a second time been defeated in Linlithgowshire will be remembered in India as an old Bombay Staff Corps man, who held various posts in the Political Department in India between 1874 and 1880. His opponent in Linlithgowshire was Mr. Peter McLagan of Local Option fame. Although unsuccessful, Captain Hope has fought a good fight, observes a contemporary, having actually polled more votes than his opponent did at the last election, and reduced the latter's majority from 733 to 161.

FRONTIER DIFFICULTIES.

The Amir's reply to the last remonstrance regarding Asmar is expected to reach India next week. No fresh news has been received from Asmar itself, so, in all probability, no further fighting has occurred.

From Kandahar, under date the 9th instant, comes important intelligence. The Orusghan and Hazara Chiefs have declined the overtures made by the Governor of Kandahar for an amicable settlement, and are making preparations for renewed hostilities. This points to their confidence having been restored as a result of the rising among Northern and Central Hazara tribes, who are reported to have blocked the road between Kabul and Herat.

OFFICERS FOR SERVICE AT GILGIT.

Captain Sandbach and Lieutenant Joly de Lotbiniere, Royal Engineers, have been selected for service at Gilgit.

COLONEL THUILLLIER.

Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor-General of India, is understood to have been recommended for one year's extension of office.

THE CHIN HILL OUTPOSTS.

The main posts in the Chin Hills having now been rationed, the garrisons at Chaunkwa, Yokwa, Bwetat, and Kanchoung have been withdrawn. The Kaun outpost is also to be vacated shortly.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Colonel Mellis, Chief Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, returns to India by the in-coming mail. The consolidated pay of his appointment has been raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,800 per month.

Captain Forbes, Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Imperial Service Troops, proceeds on six months' leave ; Captain Thompson, 1st Bombay Lancers, probably officiating for him.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJEE, M.P.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, JULY 17.

At a public meeting, held at Dharwar, an address of congratulation to Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee, and one of thanks to the Liberal electors of Central Finsbury were voted.

A FRACAS BETWEEN MAHOMEDANS AND SHIP APPRENTICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

On Friday night several European apprentices from ships in port went ashore on a spree, and ended up with a row with a gang of Mahomedans, armed with bamboos and sticks. One of the apprentices fired a revolver and shot one Mahomedan in the thigh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 17.

The P. and O. steamer Peninsular from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent Consols	96⅞
3 per cent Reales	98 ⅛
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67 9-16
4½ per cent. „	nominal.
Bar Silver	39½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton		47,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats		1,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton		32,000 „
„ „ „ Surats		10,000 „
„ „ Stock of Cotton		1,549,000 „
„ „ „ Surats		57,000 „
„ „ Stock of Cotton in London		9,000 „

SIR EVELYN WOOD was generous to the Green Horse about leave (says the *World*) on the occasion of Captain St. John Gore's marriage to Miss Isabel Van der Byl. Just after the ceremony the happy bridegroom received the following telegram :—"The remains of the 5th Dragoon Guards salute you and drink to your health in 'fizzers' in the Long Valley." Fizzers, it may be stated, are half-penny aerated drinks sold to the soldiers at Aldershot on field-days.

A GOOD many people will be somewhat puzzled on reading the heading "Jactitation of Marriage Suit," which prefixes one of the cases in the list awaiting trial in the Divorce Court which we published a few days ago. When a person boasts that he or she is married to another, the other party may bring a suit calling for proofs. If the proofs are not forthcoming, the Court can issue a decree enjoining the defendant to perpetual silence on the subject. The Scotch law calls such a process a declaration of putting to silence, which is a much clearer term than "jactitation." Major Yelverton resorted to this process in order to repudiate his alleged marriage with Miss Longworth.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

THE twelfth Parliament of the present reign peacefully expired on Tuesday, and by the time this letter is read in Bombay a new House of Commons will be largely constituted. The Queen's Speech having to compete with the more vivid utterances of statesmen on the stump has scarcely received any attention, but the document will not be without interest to you in India. It is sometimes made a matter of complaint in her Majesty's Eastern Empire that Indian affairs are overlooked by the compiler or compilers of these Royal addresses. Such a lament cannot be expressed with reference to the Speech read to the assembled Lords and Commons on the eve of the Dissolution. India for once, has a paragraph, and not the shortest, all to herself. The subject-matter is, of course, the Councils Act, which, in view of the failure of the Government to complete their legislative programme, assumes a prominent position in the work of the session. Her Majesty is made to say that she has willingly accepted a measure for improving the constitution and proceedings of the Legislative Councils in India which will, she trusts, enable her Government in that country more fully to ascertain the opinions and wishes of various races and classes of her subjects and to secure the co-operation of those best qualified to give advice and assistance in the conduct of affairs. The Speech, on the whole, is a short one, as is becoming, considering that the period of time with which it deals is of brief duration. There is the customary allusion to the friendly relations existing between England and Foreign powers. Then follows references to the Behrings Sea arbitration and the Brussels Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Human Beings among the African races now being brought into connection with Western civilization. Among the domestic legislation which her Majesty's Ministers have been able to pass since they met Parliament a few months ago the place of honour is naturally given to the Agricultural Holdings Act, which Mr. Chaplin hopes may tend, if not to secure his party the rural vote *en masse*, at any rate to mitigate the disaster which, according to the Gladstonians, awaits the Unionists in the agricultural districts. The Irish Education Bill, some Scotch measures of no interest to anybody south of the Tweed, the Clergy Discipline Bill, and the measures for the relief of the sorely-stricken Mauritians are glanced at, and the Speech concludes with a not-altogether-unjustifiable pæan on the general achievements of the great Unionist Parliament of 1886-92. In pronouncing its doom the Sovereign declares that it has been an "unusually laborious" Parliament, which is no more than the fact, and that it has also been "highly fruitful in beneficent legislation," which is equally true, as all fair-minded politicians must admit. It would not be incorrect, though perhaps out of place, if to the above self-congratulation the Government had added that fewer Ministerial reputations than ordinary have been wrecked. Mr. Goschen once or twice came a cropper with his Budget proposals, but he had the good sense to offer no resistance to public opinion, and though he cannot be said to have improved his standing since he went over to help the Conservatives, at any rate, he is not unpopular. Even Mr. Matthews, whose errors one can say at this distance of time were magnified, weathered the storm that seemed at one time likely to overwhelm him, and it is now conceded that he has made a very fair Home Secretary. Mr. Ritchie, though not personally disliked, is the Minister against whom the greatest outcry is made, at any rate in London, and no one need be much surprised if his impolitic efforts to belittle the County Council before it became so strong as it is to-day are remembered by the East End constituency that he has long represented. His opponent is Mr. J. W. Benn, who was chosen to fight this seat because of his County Council record—he contributed more than any man to the progressive victories—and if the reports that reach me from the Tower Hamlets may be credited, Mr. Ritchie is by no means certain of success. The defeat of the President of the Local Government Board would be almost as great a blow to Lord Salisbury as the rejection of Mr. Balfour in Manchester. I do not say that the First Lord of the Treasury is in danger of being rejected, but he has given offence to an influential class of the constituency by his attitude on the eight-hours' question ; and the candidature of his opponent, a certain Professor Munro, is clearly not one to be despised. Our old friend, Mr. C. E. Schwann, who has again come forward, for another division of Cottonopolis, has, I see, not been disabused by the criticisms of the "Anglo-Indian Press" of the notion that he is a sagacious reformer. In fact, he is basing his claims to re-election—his majority in 1886 was less than a hundred—on his attention to Indian affairs. In one of his recent addresses he naively observed that the much-advertised visit he paid to India had enabled him to give "a more intelligent advocacy on behalf of nations, whose interests are too scantily represented in the British Legislature." How can Mr. Schwann say that the interests in question are too scantily represented in the House of Commons? He forgets that he, with his "more intelligent advocacy," is a host in himself. And why does he talk of "nations?" It almost looks as if Sir Richard Temple's patient and unceasing endeavours to convince half-informed politicians like Mr. Schwann that India is not one nation but a congeries of nations have not been altogether in vain.

The doubt as to whether Lord Salisbury would take any personal part in the crisis now nearing its *denouement* was set at rest by the appearance on the morning of the Dissolution of a manifesto from the pen of the Prime Minister. With a characteristic boldness and a fine disregard for precedent which has brought upon him the censure of his rival, the noble Marquis addresses his remarks not to some brother-peer, as the Earl of Beaconsfield in similar circumstances would have done, but to the Electors of the United Kingdom, to the country at large. Mr. Gladstone, in some things it is once more apparent, is more conservative than the Conservatives and, though his sense of the proprieties of public life seems to have been outraged by Lord Salisbury's daring, the people generally do not view the matter in the same light. They rather feel flattered by being approached in a direct manner by the Premier instead of through the medium of one of his noble friends. If Lord Salisbury's address is perfect in form it is wanting in catching phrases, such for instance as his predecessor in the leadership of the Tory party knew so well how to invent, and, strange to say, there is throughout the deluge of addresses written as well as spoken an absence of those pregnant sentences which sum up a policy in a few words and "catch on" with the electorate. The nearest approach to this sort of thing is perhaps Lord Randolph Churchill's "Himalayan range of obstacles" to the creation of an independent Parliament. By the way, the reason given for the comparative inactivity of Lord Randolph in the struggle now raging is in some quarters attributed to a desire not to be too closely associated with the defeat which he, in common with others, is expecting to befall his party during the next fortnight. If the verdict of the electorate should be adverse to the Unionist party he can then taunt his former colleagues by saying "I told you so!" Lord Salisbury shows a due sense of proportion by devoting two-thirds of his space to the "one interest to which this election is above all others vital," namely, that of the Ulster Opposition to Home Rule, and he emphasizes the old complaint against Mr. Gladstone of concealing altogether or until "the opportunity of criticism" has passed away the details of his amended scheme or, as Lord Salisbury calls it, "revolution." In the first of his Midlothian speeches, from which so much was expected by his followers, Mr. Gladstone made some attempt to meet this demand, but the Unionist papers are unanimous in describing his explanations as inadequate and unsatisfactory. For one thing the Liberal leader put it beyond all possibility of doubt, if any doubt still existed, that the Irish members are to be retained in Westminster, but he does not deal with the point which Mr. Balfour is making so much of in his election speeches, the difficulty of giving Ireland a Parliament of her own, and allowing her to send representatives to another Parliament in London. It is strange that more of this objection was not heard earlier in the campaign, for it is a very damaging argument against Mr. Gladstone's policy and one which his supporters have not been able to grapple with. Soon after Mr. Gladstone, as the result mainly of Mr. Stead's pertinacity, converted to the retention of the Irish representatives, I happened to meet some prominent Nationalist members, including Mr. T. M. Healy. In answer to a remark of mine that the people of this country would not agree to such an arrangement, Mr. Healy smiled and observed, "Well, I, at all events should wish to pull an oar in the Imperial Parliament." Mr. Gladstone said at Edinburgh last night that the difficulties connected with the continued representation either on the present or a reduced scale of Ireland at St. Stephen's were secondary. "They may," he remarked, "involve, as almost all practical adjustments do involve, certain inconveniences." But he refuses to prescribe for the patient until he is called in. These matters, he says are to be dealt with by the responsible Ministers of the Crown, and, he added, "if the result of your action and the result of the action of other constituencies should be that a Liberal Government is to be established then it will be the obvious duty of that Government to consider this important subject of the retention of the Irish members in conjunction with every other part of the case, to make to Parliament the propositions which in detail they consider upon the whole the best, and to use every effort in their power to carry it into law." Explaining the conditions of the Home Rule Bill of 1886, which are seemingly to be the conditions of the next Home Rule Bill, he pointed out the concessions he was prepared to make with regard to Ulster. "We even went the immense length," he remarked, "of saying that possibly the counties of Down and Antrim, the only two counties in which the Orange feeling appears to be so dominant, that the language held and the temper indulged about the Nationalists of Ireland—that is, about the body of the nation—seem to present the greatest difficulty in the way of permanent reconciliations—we even went the length of saying that if a proposal were made by Ireland—by these counties of Ireland, in particular—for the purpose of severing them from the rest of their countrymen and keeping them under the British Parliament, even that proposal ought to be entitled to respectful and tender consideration." The reason why this proposal fell to the ground was, according to Mr. Gladstone, the refusal of the two counties named to be separated from the rest of Ireland, but it is pointed out this morning that Ulster really objected to take this bribe because the offer was conditional on her voting for Home Rule. While the *Daily Chronicle*, which may now be considered as practically a Gladstonian organ, receives the Liberal leader's utterances about Ulster as satisfactory, the *Times* doubts if Down and Antrim ever were offered the *status quo* ; refuses to consider the proposal as serious ; and declares that Ulster men would reject such an offer with scorn. One passage in Mr. Gladstone's speech has given great offence to his opponents—I refer to his familiar comparison between the classes and the masses. "You are told," he said, "that education, that enlightenment, that leisure, that high station, that political experience are arrayed in the opposing camp, and I am sorry to say that to a large extent I cannot deny it." But he consoles himself by reflecting that in all the political controversies of the past fifty years "these leisured classes, these educated classes, these wealthy classes, these titled classes have been in the wrong." This is a somewhat stale argument, and while it may be true of some of the classes enumerated by Mr. Gladstone it is not of universal application. For instance, if the right hon. gentleman were to make inquiries at a "temple of luxury and ease," with which he is well acquainted he would, I suspect, find a very considerable number—much more considerable than he perhaps thinks—of "these educated classes," who, though they have not yet been converted to Home Rule, were not in previous political controversies always "in the wrong," as he terms it.

The outrage or accident to Mr. Gladstone at Chester, on Saturday, has evoked a universal manifestation of sympathy with the veteran statesman. As he was being driven from the railway station to the Liberal Club a woman, wife of an artisan, threw a hard gingerbread nut at Mr. Gladstone, rather seriously injuring his eye. At first the affair was attributed to party spite and the Liberals exhibited intense indignation. I am not sure that the disappearance during the past few days of the wave of depression which came over the Liberals a few weeks ago is not partially attributed to the unfortunate Chester incident. At any rate unless it can be proved that the person who pelted Mr. Gladstone is one of his friends, as is now asserted upon apparently good authority, the effect will be to largely increase the Liberal chances at the poll. This is just the sort of thing that influences the waverers, the free-lance voters, who in so many constituencies decide elections. Possibly Mr. Schnadhorst would rather that the explanations at present coming from the North were delayed a little. "The woman whose act has caused us such deep annoyance," writes a resident in the city, "is a frequent inebriate, and I am assured by scores of women, who have known her for years, has long been a violent partisan of Home Rule." Very violent! "Far from intending to insult Mr. Gladstone," says another correspondent, "she only attempted to give some outward expression of her frenzied admiration." According to another gentleman the "frequent inebriate" was only indulging in a Welsh custom. Let us hope if this is so that in future it will be confined to "gallant little Wales." Notwithstanding that Mr. Gladstone was suffering a good deal of pain, he made a speech of the regulation length to his devoted admirers. The most interesting statement was perhaps his defiance of the threat of the Conservatives to force a Dissolution by the aid of the House of Lords if it should come into power. Mr. Gladstone plainly gave the country to understand that he does not mean to allow the country to be "worried and pestered with Dissolutions at the will of the House of Lords." This declaration, taken in conjunction with the vehemence with which Mr. John Morley is attacking the constitution of the second chamber, is not without significance. Whether we like it or not it must be admitted that one result of the General Election, even before the polling takes place, has been to put another nail in the coffin of the hereditary branch of the Legislature. Another fact that stands out prominently is the impossibility of Mr. Chamberlain at all events for some years to come, becoming reconciled to the Gladstonians or *vice versa*. We used to hear a great deal about the fate that awaited the Liberal Unionists at the General Election. Their total extinction except in Birmingham, was confidently predicted. A Liberal Unionist friend of mine, who has been making a tour of the northern constituencies, tells me that Sir Henry James's seat is safe, though it will be remembered that Bury was one of the places which were described as yearning to cast off the Unionist yoke. My informant predicts that the Marquis of Salisbury's son, Viscount Cranbourne and Mr. Maclure will be among the defeated candidates in Lancashire. The telegraph cable will have informed you whether his prediction is correct.

It would be superfluous now to attempt any forecast of the polling, but Mr. Labouchere is quite correct when he says in *Truth* that everyone appears to accept the return of Mr. Gladstone as now beyond the possibility of doubt. The only question is as to the majority. Mr. Schnadhorst professes to be very sanguine of the results in the Metropolis. Speaking last night in Finsbury, where he and Mr. Naorojee fell on each other's necks, he said he looked forward to the elections with the greatest hopefulness and confidence. He thoroughly believed, he added, that there was passing through the Metropolis that same kind of tide they experienced when the County Council elections were being fought and won. Mr. Schnadhorst may have been trying to dishearten his enemies, but anyone can see that the Liberals are fighting with more "go" than they were a week ago. On the other hand, the Conservatives are not depressed and some of them still cling to the belief that there will be a majority for Lord Salisbury. We shall soon see. Strange things do sometimes happen.

THE Czar's Chamberlain, M. [illegible]-Maltzeff, who is one of the wealthiest men in Russia, has ordered a piano at Paris the price of which is £1,900. The piano is to be of unusual dimensions, standing on six legs, and the sound will be three times as strong as that of an ordinary instrument.

RISING IN AKOLA JAIL.

FOUR PRISONERS SHOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BERAR, JULY 14.

THE evening of the 12th was an exciting one at Akola. Just about sunset, some sixty convicts, life and long-term prisoners, combined, and just as the work of the day was over they assembled and made a rush, first on the store-room, from whence they secured sledge hammers and hammers for breaking stones, long bamboos, and other weapons and, thus armed, made a rush for the main gate. At this juncture the jailor, Mr. Sinkler, rushed out from his office, and was at once attacked by the convicts, who would have killed him doubtless if he had not managed to gain the wicket of the gate and get outside. The prisoners then attempted to get out, when one man was shot by one of the guard at the gate. The convicts then made a rush towards the inner walls and began to break through in two places. It fortunately happened that Mr. Austin, the Deputy Commissioner, heard the noise at the jail, when driving homewards, and he immediately drove there. In the same way Colonel Lane, Inspector-General of Police and Jail, who luckily happened to be in Akola at that time, with Mr. Cumberlege, the District Superintendent of Police, heard the commotion and hurried towards the jail. There they found the jailor severely beaten and injured, and the guard outside in doubt as to what course to pursue. Just then there was an alarm given that the prisoners had effected two openings in the jail walls. Some of the guard were at once sent from outside to command these spots and two other convicts were shot dead while trying to make their way out. It was at this time that Colonel Lane decided to enter the jail. The contingent attachment had arrived at the spot and Colonel Lane with Mr. Austin, Mr. Cumberlege, and Mr. Sewell, the Assistant Police Superintendent, entered with a party of men, which was divided into two parties when they got within the jail. They went along the walls until they came up to the place where the convicts had assembled. They at once delivered a volley of stones and took up their hammers and pickets and crowbars, and prepared to meet the attack which they expected. But Colonel Lane, in his desire to save life, left the party with him under command of Mr. Austin, and advanced alone towards the now desperate and excited convicts and called upon them to submit quietly and they would come to no further harm. He was met by another volley of abuse and stones from slings. How he escaped being hit is a mystery. His efforts were useless and he had to return towards his own party. Just then the other party, under Mr. Cumberlege, and Sewell, appeared on the other side. Half of the prisoners at once turned round and faced them, some more firing then took place and three more of the convicted were badly hit. Colonel Lane again advanced towards them alone and addressed them. This time his words had the desired effect, and all the prisoners sat down and submitted. They were then taken to the barracks and locked up for the night. All this time the rain was coming down in torrents, and darkness was fast coming on. Had the disturbance not been quelled so quickly there would have been many escapes doubtless, and very likely a heavy loss of life. As it was the presence of Mr. Austin, Colonel Lane, Mr. Cumberlege, and the action of Colonel Lane in going alone towards the convicts saved much bloodshed. It would appear that the attack was premeditated and that the convicts, had settled and arranged their plans beforehand. An official enquiry is in progress, and Colonel Mackenzie has also left Amraoti for Akola.

DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR HARDINGE.

OUR telegrams this morning report the death of General the Hon. Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, a former Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. His record is thus given by Routledge :—Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, second son of the late Viscount Hardinge, was born in 1828. Joining the army in 1844, he soon afterwards proceeded to India to join the personal staff of the Governor-General, and there took part in the important actions in the Punjab, on the Sutlej, 1845-46, being present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah—where his horse was shot under him—and the decisive victory of Sobraon, for which he received the medal and two clasps. Returning to England, and appointed to the Coldstream Guards, he seized an early opportunity of qualifying himself for Staff employment by going through the senior department at Sandhurst, where he took high honours. On the breaking out of the war in 1854, Captain Hardinge was appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General in the First Division of the Army in the East, and he took part in all the scenes of the war, including the occupation of Bulgaria, expedition to Crimea, battle of Alma—where he was mentioned in despatches for remarkable coolness and judgment—the battle of Balaklava, where he rode in the cavalry charge, the battle of Inkermann—again mentioned in despatches—and the whole siege of Sebastopol, latterly employed at head-quarters as Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and remaining with the Army until the close of the war. He was made Brevet-Major after Alma, and at the peace received C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, fifth class Medjidie medal, four clasps, and Turkish medal. In 1857, appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Dublin Division, he served on the Staff in Ireland, qualifying there for full colonelcy in 1858. In 1859 he was selected by the Prince Consort to join the Royal household as Equerry, which post he held until his Royal Highness's death in 1861, when the Queen, to retain his services, made him Equerry to Her Majesty. In command first of a battalion and subsequently of the regiment of Coldstream Guards, he proved himself so efficient a commanding officer that on his further promotion to Major-General his services in India in command of a division were willingly accepted. He commanded first the Allahabad and then the Meerut Division for five years, but suffered the mortification of having to return to England on the expiry of his command just at the outbreak of the war with Afghanistan, but not without having accompanied unofficially, and in a private capacity the force into the Khyber. During his service in India General Hardinge proved himself an active commander, and the interest with which he worked up the questions of infantry attack, and the attention he gave to musketry, on which subjects he gave lectures at the United Service Institute on his return, have found excellent fruits in the proficiency which has been shown in a marked manner by the regiments then under his command. In February 1881, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay.

DR. BLANEY MEMORIAL FUND.

WE have been requested by the Joint Honorary Secretaries to state that the following further subscriptions have been promised towards this fund :—

		Rs.
Amount previously subscribed.		11,701
Mrs Sorabji Jamsetji Jeejibhai and Sons		200
Mr Dharamsey Sunderdas Mulji		150
Mr J E Sassoon		125
Mr S D Sassoon		125
Messrs Kane, Bennet & Co		100
Mr Jeejibhai Muncherji Mervanji Jeejibhai		100
Mr Ramanji Dinshaji Petit		100
Mr Dadabhai Hormusji Dubash		50
Mr H Crisp		50
Dhanbaji Sorabji Jamsetji		50
Kuverbai Jeejibhai Muncherji Mervanji		50
Mr Sorabji Dadabhai Dubash		25
Mr Kavasji Dadabhai Dubash		25
Mr Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya		25
Mr Khimji Luximdas & Co		25
Mr Ratansi Mulji		25
Mr Kalidas Dharamsey		25
Mr E Moses		25
Avabai Jeejibhai Muncherji Mervanji		25
Dinbai J Muncherji Mervanji		25
Gulbai Sorabji Jamsetji		25
Mr S M Moses		15
Mr S E Salim		15
Mrs Nasarvanji Sorabji Jamsetji		15
Mr Tapidas Tribhovandas		10
Mr P N Wadia		10
Mr Edulji Kharsetji Banatvala		10
Mr J E Daver		10
Mr Kharsetji Kavasji Malegamvala, Mr B Atmaram, and Mr M B Mavaji	each Rs. 5	15
Total Rs.		13,151

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

MR. H. S. BEYTS COMMITTED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Henry Grayson Fidler, agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, charged Mr. Harry Stafford Beyts, manager of Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., with forgery in respect of certain bills of lading, for the purpose of cheating.

Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bayley, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Kanga, of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, defended the accused.

Alfred Austin Wolff, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said : I am in the service of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China as a clerk, and reside in the Fort. Mr. Henry Grayson Fidler is now the agent of the Bank in Bombay. I understand that Mr. Fidler has been appointed by the official receiver in England to Messrs. Beyts Craig and Company to be his attorney in Bombay. Mr. Fidler has taken charge of Beyts, Craig and Company's estate in Bombay. Mr. Fidler instructed me to go there, and look through all the papers of Messrs. Beyts, Craig, and Co., and I did so on the 8th of July, and I found this letter, dated the 17th June, 1892, purporting to be signed by the commander of the s.s. Victoria. (The letter was produced and put in.) I also found this letter, dated the 20th June, 1892, purporting to be signed by the commander of the s. s. Triwellard. I gave these letters to the complainant, Mr. Fidler. The letter runs as follows :—

"I hereby authorise you (Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Company) to sign bills of lading in regard to mate's receipts and also any other documents which may require my signature in my absence and after my departure, and to act otherwise on behalf of myself and owners, as you may deem necessary."

The letter was duly signed by Mr. W. Beckerleg, commander of the s. s. Victoria. The other letter was also similarly written, and bore the signature of "John J. Ormiston, commander of the s. s. Triwellard.

Mr. Jardine reserved the cross-examination of the witness.

Mr. Inverarity : That's my case, your Worship, I have no farther evidence to offer against the accused.

His Worship : I shall again give the accused the opportunity of making any statement with regard to the charges laid against him.

The accused said that he had no explanation to make in that Court. He reserved his defence for the High Court.

His Worship : Then I shall frame charges against the accused under Sections 467 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, and commit him to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. Jardine said that he wished to make a few remarks in this case before the charges were framed. He submitted that there was nothing in the evidence before his Worship to show that the accused had committed forgery. There was absolutely nothing in the evidence to establish the charge of forgery. The evidence before his Worship was with reference to certain bills of lading, which the prosecution alleged to be wrong. The documents represented that certain goods were shipped on board the steamers, whereas the prosecution's contention was that the goods were not really shipped. That did not fall under the definition of forgery. These bills were signed by Mr. Beyts as the agent of the company. He did not sign them on his own behalf. He was authorised to sign the bills of lading, and he held a power of attorney to sign the documents on behalf of Messrs. Beyts Craig and Company.

His Worship said that he could not put it in that way. The accused was not authorised by the captains to sign the bills of lading in respect of goods not shipped at all, and as he signed the documents, which were false, and which he was not authorised to sign, he certainly committed forgery.

Mr. Jardine contended that in that case the captain ought to have been the real prosecutor but not the present complainant. There was nothing whatever in the evidence to show that the signature was forged. As long as the signature was genuine, there was no forgery within the meaning of the section. The accused had merely put his own name to the documents, and the evidence, if it showed anything, it only showed that he was wrong in doing so. He had not attempted to imitate anybody's signature. According to Section 467 of the Indian Penal Code the charge of forgery could not be sustained in this case. The accused had not tried to forge the name of the captains of the vessels.

His Worship said that in his opinion the charge of forgery could be laid against the accused according to Section 464 of the Penal Code. If any one executed a false document with the intention of cheating he would certainly be guilty of forgery. The accused had executed a false document and he was, therefore, guilty of forgery.

Mr. Jardine : If they have authorised him, how can you say that it is forgery ; it may be something else? How can you say it is forgery when there is no false signature?

His Worship explained that the accused was authorised to sign bills of lading in respect of goods actually shipped on board, but he had signed bills of lading in respect of goods which were not shipped at all. He had abused his authority and committed forgery.

Mr. Jardine said that it was no forgery to sign documents as an agent under a power of attorney. If the documents were signed in the name of some other persons, then there would have been forgery.

His Worship : The accused was only authorised as agent to sign the documents which were genuine. The bills of lading were false documents, as goods which they represented to have been shipped were not sent on board the vessels.

Mr. Jardine : It may be a wrong thing to do it, but it is not forgery. The accused might have wrongly exercised the authority given him but did that constitute forgery? Not at all. The documents were signed for Beyts, Craig, and Company.

His Worship said that the documents passed should be correct. The captains never authorised him to sign false documents.

Mr. Jardine contended that it might be an improper exercise of power on the part of the accused. It might be a fictitious document, but at any rate it could not be forgery. The accused might have exceeded his authority, but his Worship would not be justified in framing a charge of forgery on the evidence produced before the Court. His Worship might frame a charge of cheating against the accused, and commit him on that charge. The signature did not purport to have been made by any other person than the accused, and besides every false document was not always a forgery.

His Worship : Exactly so, but my opinion is that the accused was not authorised to sign the documents, the contents of which were not true.

Mr. Jardine : There is no evidence about that.

His Worship : There is.

Mr. Jardine then drew his Worship's attention to the documents produced by the prosecution stating that it would appear to him from the two documents signed by the captains of the steam-ships Victoria and Triwellard, that they had authorised Beyts, Craig and Co. to sign the bills of lading in their behalf.

His Worship said that the documents did not speak in favour of the accused, and, as he had repeatedly pointed out, the captains never authorised the accused to sign bills of lading for goods not shipped on board the vessels. He was now bound to frame charges against the accused, and commit him to take his trial at the Sessions of the High Court. He would send over the papers at once to the High Court, as it was not in his power to release the accused on bail, the charge of forgery being a non-bailable one.

Mr. Jardine asked his Worship to hold over the framing of charges against the accused until Monday next, in order to enable him to make an application to the High Court to release the accused on bail.

The Magistrate : I cannot do that. It is my duty now to frame charges against the accused and to commit him for trial. You can apply to the High Court

and 471 of the Indian Penal Code and formally committed him to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Jardine asked his worship to allow the accused to go and see his friends to arrange about the bails, in the case of his application for bail being acceded to by the High Court.

The Magistrate allowed Mr. Beyts to go to see his friends in charge of Inspector Butterfield.

In pursuance of the order of Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. Beyts was released on Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Superintendent Brewin on bail: himself in Rs. 20,000 and two sureties for the like amount. The names of the two sureties are Messrs. Jan Mahomed and Mahomed Nensey.

MR. H. S. BEYTS ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Mr. H. S. Beyts, of Messrs. Beyts Craig and Co., on Saturday last, to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions on eight different charges. The Magistrate refused an application to admit the accused to bail. The matter, therefore, came on before the High Court on Saturday evening, when Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared on behalf of the accused; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Chartered Mercantile Bank. At the special request of Mr. Jardine, his Lordship adjourned into chambers, and the matter was heard *in camera*. After some discussion, his Lordship decided to admit the accused to bail in double the amount in which he was bailed by the Magistrate before his committal, namely, in the sum of Rs. 40,000, that is Rs. 20,000 is his own recognisances and two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each, or three of Rs. 7,000 each.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN LONDON.

At the Guildhall Police Court on June 30, Charles A. Beyts, 58, merchant, of Sunderland-road, Forest-hill, and George Grant Craig, 34, merchant, of Somerleyton-road, Brixton, were charged with having conspired with another man not in custody in forging bills of lading for 1,000*l.* and upwards with intent to defraud the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. Mr C. F. Gill prosecuted on behalf of the bank, and stated that the prisoners carried on business as Beyts, Craig, and Co., as steamship owners and lading agents, of 31, Great St. Helen's, and Bombay. The Bombay office was represented by the son of the elder partner. They were charged with forging bills of lading for very large amounts, and he (Mr. Gill) thought this would turn out to be a most extensive commercial swindle. The prisoners had had business with the Mercantile Bank, and every confidence was placed in them. In the usual course of business, bills of lading were produced, and money was obtained on them. When it was discovered that the ship Santos had arrived at Antwerp, the defendants should have taken up these bills; instead of doing so, they asked that they might be held over for a day or two, as they had suffered by the stoppage of the Oriental Bank. This appeared a reasonable request, but they were in formed by the managing director that the goods having arrived they must, for their own protection, insure the goods against fire. The defendants asked that no steps should be taken until they had seen him on the subject. Inquiries were then made, and it was discovered that the bills were forgeries, and that there were no goods on which the money had been advanced. The manager of the Mercantile Bank then called on the defendants, and having mentioned what had come to their knowledge, defendants then virtually acknowledged the facts.

Detective Inspector Taylor stated that on Wednesday afternoon, with Detective Oates, he went to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, in Old Broad street. He saw the two prisoners in the manager's room. He told them that he was a police-officer and should arrest them for conspiring with another person to forge bills of lading. Craig said, "I conspired with no one." On the way to the police-station Beyts said, "I have been made the dupe of my son at Bombay. I wired him not to do it, but he would not take my advice. Neither he nor myself has made a penny out of it. I never thought it would come to this." They were then charged, but made no reply. Witness searched Beyts, and found the document produced (which appeared to be a pencil draft of a letter which he contemplated sending to the prosecutors, making a clean breaf of it) upon him.

Sir Andrew Lusk granted a remand, and refused bail

SIMLA APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A most flagrant case of supersession of a great many able and deserving officers has lately taken place in Rajputana, when the medical officer to H. E. Lord Roberts was appointed to the post of Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, one of the best appointments in the province. Now, is it not hard on men, some of whom spent fifteen years in the province and officiated (one on no less than five occasions) in this post to be passed over without any apparent reason. Who is responsible for these appointments? As I, for one, cannot believe that Lord Lansdowne would sanction the injustice done to a great many medical officers serving in Rajputana had he known the real circumstances of the case. Can Government expect that officers who have worked hard, and have always given satisfaction to their superiors, and who have never been badly reported on, will be stimulated to continue their exertions when they are superseded by an outsider of very mediocre talents, who has no claims whatever on the province, and is not even borne on the list of officers serving under the Foreign Office. Why should not some of the senior medical officers in Rajputana be "deputed" to serve under the Governments of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, or the Punjab when a military man is brought in and given one of the best posts in the gift of the Government of India? Have not we a right to get promotion in our turn? And why should a man be passed over because he has no interest at Simla? I am firmly convinced that without having interest at head-quarters there is no reward for merit in this country. It is well for Government that the officers who, although sometimes treated badly and in a way that they do not deserve, have the sense of duty to their country and Queen so thoroughly rooted in their hearts that they never allow what they may rightly believe to be an injustice to interfere with them. I know a most deserving medical officer who got Rs. 1,500 per mensem for taking care and talking "Mita hat" to a sucking Rajah. This post he obtained by making a "play actor" of himself on the Simla stage. I wish him luck, but this is no reason why hard-working men not less accomplished should be passed over as most of the medical officials in Rajputana have latterly been

DISGUSTED.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A Silver Spoon Competition took place at Colaba on Saturday afternoon, a fairly good number of competitors being present, considering the threatening state of the weather, several squals came on during the shooting, notwithstanding which some very respectable scores were made. Owing to the longer ranges being partly submerged with water, the same ranges, i. e., 200 and 300 yards will be again used on Saturday next, and should the weather be at all favourable an attempt will be made to carry out the Cartoon Competition.

The following are the scores:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Group-Sergt A Lines* 2nd K O Y L Infy	28	25	53
Lce Corpl H W Prescott, † Bo Vol Rifles	23	29	52
Sergt A E Ashdown, ‡ G I P R Vols	26	24	50
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27	22	49
Sergt J Russell, 2nd K O Y L Infy	25	23	48
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	26	21	47
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol Rifles	15	27	42
Sergt W R Conyers, B B and C I R Vols	25	17	42
Lce-Corpl F Fernandes, B B and C I R Vols	19	22	41
Sergt-Major H Booth, B B and C I R Vols	23	18	41
Mr W S Massey, Bo Rifle Club	24	17	41
Sergt-Instr J Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	19	20	39
Qrmr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	20	18	38
Gunner A Bond, Bo Vol Artillery	14	20	34
Sergt-Instr J G Holland, B B and C I R Vols	15	18	33
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	14	18	32
Mr J Swindin, Bo Rifle Club	14	10	24

With the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley., A.-D.-C., Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles, (Honorary Member of the Club), a smoking concert will be held at the Head-Quarters Bo. Vol. Rifles, on Wednesday next, the 20th instant, at 9 p.m. At which the "Bunder Challenge Cup," the Silver Medals given by the Club to the winners of this Cup, and the "Silver Spoons," won during the season 1891-92, will be presented by Major R. S. Brown, Bo. Vol. Rifle-, President of the Club.

Members and friends are cordially invited.

* Handicapped 4 Points
† Winner of 1st Spoon.
‡ „ „ 2nd „

The Constantinople Sanitary Council have decided to impose ten days' quarantine upon all arrivals from Batoum and Soukhoum Kale, and all intermediate ports. Vessels from Russian, Roumanian, and Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea will be subjected to medical inspection. It is stated that Germany and Austria-Hungary are about to adopt precautionary measures on the Russian frontier.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

The following is a complete list of the election results up to last evening:—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party Gain.	Loss.	1886.	1885.
Aberdeen	*Professor Hunter		L		L
„ S	*Professor Bryce		L		L
„ E	*Mr P Esslemont		L		L
Aberdeenshire, W	*Dr Farquharson		L		L
Abingdon	*Mr P Wroughton			C	C
Accrington	Mr J F Loese		L	1 C	C
Andover, W	*W W Beach			C	C
Anglesey	Mr T P Lewis,		L		L
Antrim	Mr C Connor			C	C
„ (Mid)	*Hon R T O'Neill			C	C
„ E	*Mr J McAlmont			C	C
„ S.	*Mr W Macartney			C	C
Argyleshire	Mr D H Macfarlane		L	1 C	L
Armagh (Mid)	Dr D P Barton			U	C
„ N	*Colonel Saunderson			C	C
„ S	Mr E McHugh			AP	N
Ashton-under-Lyne	*Mr J B Addison			C	C
Aston Manor	*Capt Hutchinson			C	C
Ayr Burghs	Mr J Birkmyn		L	1 C	L
Ayrshire, S	Mr E Wason		L	1 U	L
„ (North)	Hon T Cochrane			U	C
Barnstaple	Mr A Billson		L	1 U	U
Barrow	Mr C W Cayzer		U	1 U	L
Bassetlaw	*Sir F Milner		C	C	C
Bateshire	*Mr A G Murray			C	C
Bath	Col Murray			C	C
Battersea	Mr J Burns		L		L
Banff	*Mr R W Duff		L		L
Bedford	*Mr S Whitbread		L		L
Bedford, N	*Mr G W E Russell		L	1 C	L
Beds (Luton)	*Mr C Flower		L		L
Belfast, S.	*Mr W Johnston		C		C
„ N	*Sir E Harland		C		C
„ E.	Mr Wolff		C		L
„ W	*Mr Arnold Foster		U	1	L
Berks (Newbury)	*Mr W G Mount		C		C
„ Wokingham)	* Sir G Russell		C		C
Bermondsey	*R V Barrow		L	1 C	C
Berwick-on-Tweed	*Sir E Grey		L		L
Berwickshire	*Rt Hon E Marjoribanks		L		L
Bethnal Green, N E	*G Howell		L		L
„ S	*G Pickersgill		L		L
Bewdley	Mr A Baldwin		C		C
Birkenhead	Viscount Bury		C		C
Birmingham, E	*Rt Hon H Mathews		C		C
Birmingham, W	* Rt Hon J Chamberlain		U		U
„ C	* Mr A Bright		U		U
„ N	*Ald Kenrick		U		U
„	*Powell Williams		U		U
Blackburn	*Mr W Coddington *Mr W H Hornby		C		C
Blackpool	*Sir M W Ridley		C		C
Bolton	*Mr H S Cross *Hon Col Bridgman		C		C
Bootle	*Col Sandys		C		C
Bordesley	*Mr Jesse Collings		U		U
Boston	Mr W J Ingram		L	1 C	L
Bradford, W	*Mr A Illingworth		L		L
„ C	*Rt Hon Shaw Lefevre		L		L
„ E	Mr W S Caine		L	1 C	L
Brentford	*Mr J Bigwood		C		C
Brecknockshire	*Mr F Maitland		L		L
Brigg	*Mr S D Waddy, Q C		L		L
Brighton	*Sir W Marriott *Mr E Loder		C		C
Bristol, N.	Mr C Townsend		L	1 U	U
„ S.	*Colonel Hill		C		C
„ E.	*Sir J D Weston		L		L
„ W	*Sir M H Beach		C		C
Brixton	*Lord Carmarthen		C		C
Bucks (Buckingham)	*Mr H S Leon		L		C
„ (Aylesbury)	*Baron F de Rothschild		U		U
Burnley	*Mr J S Balfour		L	1 U	U
Burton	*Mr S Eversbed		L		L
Bury	*Sir H James		U		U
Bury St Edmunds	*Lord F Hervey		C		C
Caithness-shire	*Dr G B Clark *Sir J Gorst		L		L
Cambridge Univ.	*Professor Jebb		C		C
Cambridge	* Mr R N P Fitzgerald		C		C
„ (Newmarket)	*Mr G Newnes		L		L
Camberwell, N	Mr E H Bayley		L	1 C	L
Cambridgeshire (Chest)	Mr H E Hoare		L	1 C	C
Cambs (Wisbech)	*Hon A Brand		L		L
Canterbury	*Mr Henniker Heaton		C		C
Cardiff	*Sir E J Reed		L		L
Cardiganshire	*Mr R Rowlands		L		L
Carlisle	*Mr W C Gully, Q C		L		L
Carlow	*Mr J Hammond		AP		N
Carmarthen	Major Jones		L		L
Carmarthen, W	*Mr Lloyd Morgan		L		L
Carmarthen, E	Mr A Thomas		L		L
Carnarvonshire, N	*Mr W Rathbone		L		L
„ (Elvion)	*Mr J B Roberts		L		L
Carnarvon Dist	*Mr D Lloyd George		L		L
Chatham	Col Lloyd		C		C
Cheltenham	* Mr J T Agg Gardner		C		C
Chelsea	*Mr C A Whitmore		C		C
Chertsey	Mr C H Combe		C		C
Cheshire (Wirral)	Capt Cotton Joddrell		C		C
„ (Hyde)	*Mr J W Sidebottom		C		C
„ (Altrincham)	Mr C Disraeli		C		C
„ (Eddisbury)	*Mr H J Tollemache		C		C
Cheshire (Macclesfield)	*Mr Bromley Davenport, C		C		L
Chester	*Mr R A Yerburgh		C		L
Chippenham	Sir J D Poynder		C		C
Christ Church	Mr A H Smith		C		C
Clackmannan and Kinross	Rt Hon J B Balfour, Q C		L		L
Clapham	Mr P Thornton		C		C
Clare, E	Mr Redmond		P		N
Clitheroe	*Sir U Kay Shuttleworth		L		L
Colchester	Capt N Loyland		C		C
Cork (Mid)	*Dr Tanner		L		L
„ E	Captain Donellan		L		L
„ (City)	*Mr W O'Brien *Mr M Healy		AP		N
„ N	*Mr J C O'Flynn		AP		N
„ N E	*Mr W O'Brien		AP		N
„ S	Mr Barry		AP		N
„ S W	*Mr Morrough		AP		N
Cornwall (Bodmin)	*Rt Hon L H Courtney		U		U
„ (Truro)	Mr J C Williams		U		U
„ (Camborne)	*Mr C A V Conybeare		L		L
„ (St Austell)	*Mr McArthur		L		L
Coventry	*Mr W Ballantyne		L		C
Crewe	*Mr W McLaren		L		L
Croydon	*Hon Sydney Herbert		C		C
Cumberland Egremont	Mr D Ainsworth		L		C
„ (Eskdale)	*Mr R A Allison		L		L
„ (Cockermouth)	*Sir W Lawson		L		L
Darlington	*Mr T Fry		L		L
Dartford	H Dyke		C		C
Denbigh	*Hon G T Kenyon		C		C
„ E	*Rt Hon G Osborne Morgan		L		L
Deptford	*Mr C J Darling		C		C
Derbyshire, S	Mr H E Broad		L		L
„ N E	*Mr T D Bolton		L		L
„ (Western)	*Hon V Cavendish		U		U
„ (Ilkeston)	*Sir W B Foster		L		L
Derby	*Sir W V Harcourt *Mr Alderman Roe		L		L
„ (Mid)	*Mr J A Jacoby		L		L
Devizes	Mr C E Hobhouse		L		C
Devon (Torquay)	*Mr R Mallock		C		C
„ (Totnes)	*Mr F B Mildmay		U		U
„ (Honiton)	* Sir J Kennaway		C		C
„ (Ashburton)	*Mr C Seale-Hayne		L		L
„ (South Molton)	Mr G W Lambert		L		U
Devonport	Mr H Kearley G J C Morton		L		C
Dewsbury	*Mr M Oldroyd		L		L
Donegal, E	Mr A O'Connor		AP		N
„ W	*Mr T Sullivan		AP		N
„ N	Mr Mains		P		N
„ (South)	Mr J McNeill		AP		N
Dorset, S	*Major Brymer		C		C
„ E	*Hon H Sturt		C		C
„ W	*Mr H R Farquharson		C		C
„ (North)	Mr J Digby		C	1	L
Dover	*G Wyndham		C		C
Down, W	*Lord A Hill		C		C
„ E	*Mr T Warnig		U		C
„ N	*Mr J A Rentoul		C		C
„ S	Mr McCartan		AP	1	C
Dublin (College Green)	*Dr Kenny		P		N
„ S	Mr H Plunkett		C		C
„ St Patrick's	Mr W Field		P		N
„ St Stephen's	Mr W Kenny		U	1	N
„ Harbour	*Mr T Harrington		P		N
„ (Univ)	*Mr D R Plunkett Mr Carson		C		C
„ County (North)	*Mr J J Clancy		AP		N
Dudley	*Mr B Robinson		C		C
Dulwich	*Mr Blundell Maple		C		C
Dumbartonshire	Capt Sinclair		L	1 C	L
Dumfries Group	*Mr R T Reid, Q C		L		L
Dumfriesshire	M r W J Maxwell		U		U
Dundee	*Mr J Leng Mr E Robertson		L		L
Durham	Mr M Fowler		L	1 C	C
„ S E	Mr Ald Richardson		L	1	U
„ (Barnard Castle)	*Sir J Pease		L		L
„ N W	*Mr Atherly Jones		L		L
„ (Houghton)	Capt Fenwick		L		L
„ (Jarrow)	*Sir C M Palmer		L		L
„ (Bishop Auckland)	*Mr J M Paulton		L		L
„ (Chester-le-Street)	*Mr J Joicey		L		L
Ealing	*Lord G Hamilton		C		C
Edgbaston Bir'gham	*Mr G Dixon		U		U
Edinburgh and St Andrew's Universities	*Sir C Pearson		C		C
Edinburgh, C	*Mr W McEwen		L		L
„ E	*Mr R Wallace		L		L
„ S	Mr H Paul		L		L
„ W	Lord Wolmer		U		U
Edinburghshire (Mid-Lothian)	Hon W E Gladstone		L		L
Elgin and Nairn	*Mr Seymour Keay		L		L
„ Burghs	*Mr A Asher, Q C		L		L
Essex (Chelmsford)	Mr T Usborne		C		C
„ (Epping)	Col Lockwood		C		C
„ (Romford)	*Mr Theobald		C		C
„ (Maldon)	Mr Cyril Dodd		L	1 C	L
„ (Saffron Walden)	*Mr H Gardner		L		L
„ (Harwich)	*Mr J Round		C		C
„ (South-East)	*Major F C Rasch		C		C
Exeter	*Sir S Northcote		C		C
Eye (Suffolk)	*Mr F S Stevenson		L		L
Falkirk Burghs	Mr H Smith		L		U
Falmouth	*Mr Cavendish Bentinck		C		C
Fermanagh	Mr R M Dane		U	1	N
„ S	*Mr J McGilligan		P		N
Fife, E	*Mr Asquith, Q C		L		L
Fifeshire, W	*Mr A Birrel		L		L
Finsbury, E	*Mr J Rowlands		L		L
„ C	Mr Dadabhai Naoroji		L	1 C	L
Flintshire	*Mr S Smith		L		L
Flint District	Mr J H L Lewis		L		L
Forfarshire	Mr J Rigby, Q C		L	1	U
Fulham	*Mr W H Fisher		C		C
Galway City	*Mr J Pinkerton		AP		N
„ N	*Mr J P Nolan		P		N
„ (Connemara)	*Mr P J Foley		AP		N
„ (South)	Mr J Roche		AP		N
Gateshead	*Hon W H James		L		L
Glamorganshire, S	*Mr A J Williams		L		L
„ (East)	*Mr A Thomas		L		L
Glamorgan (Mid)	*Mr S T Evans		L		L
Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities	*Dr Campbell		C		C
Glasgow (Tradeston)	*Mr A C Corbet		U	1	L
„ Camlachie	Mr A Cross		U	1	L
„ C	*Mr J G Baird		C		C
„ (Blackfriars)	*A D Provand		L		L
„ Bridgeton	*Sir G Trevelyan		L		L
„ St Rollox	Sir J Carmichael		L	1	U
„ College	*Dr Cameron		L		L
Gloucester	*Mr T Robinson		L		L
„ (Thornbury)	Mr E Colston		C	1	L
„ (Forest of Dean)	Sir C Dilke		L		L
Gloucestershire (Cirencester)	*Mr A B Winterbottom		L		L
Gorton	*Mr W Mather		L		L
Govan	Mr J Wilson		L		L
Gower (Glamorgan)	*Mr Randall		L		L
Grantham	Mr H H Lopes		U		C
Gravesend	D Palmer		C		C
Great Yarmouth	Mr Moorson		L	1	C
Greenock	Mr J Bruce		L	1	U
Greenwich	*Mr T W Boord		C		C
Grimsby	Mr H Josse		L	1	U
Grinstead, E	*Hon Gathorne Hardy		C		C
Guildford	*Hon W Brodrick		C		C
Hackney, N	Mr R Bousfield		C		C
„ C	Sir A Scoble		C		C
„ S	Sir C Russell		L		L
Haddingtonshire	*Mr R B Haldane		L		L
Haggerston	*Mr W R Cremer		L		L
Halifax	*Rt Hon J Stansfeld *Mr T Shaw		L		L
Hallamshire	*Sir F T Mappin		L		L
Hammersmith	*Geni Goldsworthy		C		C
Hampshire (Basingstoke)	*Mr A F Jeffreys		C		C
„ (Fareham)	Sir F Fitzwygram		C		C
„ (New Forest	Hon J S Montagu		C		C
„ (Peters-field)	Mr W Wickham		U		U
Hampstead	*Mr E B Hoare		C		C
Hanley	*Mr W Woodall		L		L
Hartlepools	*Mr C Furness		L	1	U
Harrow	*Mr W Ambrose, Q C		C		C
Hastings	*Mr W Noble		C		C
Hawick Burghs	Mr T Shaw		L		L
Hereford	*Mr W H Grenfell		L	1	C
„ (Ross)	*Mr M Biddulph		U		U
Hertford	*Mr Abel Smith		C		C
Hertfordshire (Wartford	*Mr T F Halsey		C		C
„ (St Albans)	Mr Vicary Gibbs		C		C
Hertfordshire (Hitchin)	Mr G B Hudson		C		C
Holborn	*Mr Gainsford Bruce		C		C
Holderness	*Commander Bethell		C		C
Horncastle	*Hon E Stanhope		C		C
Hoxton	*Professor Stuart		L		L
Huddersfield	*Mr W Summers		L		L
Hull, E	Mr C Smith		L	1	C
„ W	*Mr C H Wilson		L		L
„ C	*Mr H S King		C		C
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)	*Hon A E Fellows		C		C
Huntingdonshire (Ramsey)	*Mr Smith Barry		C		C
Hythe	*Sir E Watkin		U		U
Inverness Group	*Mr G Beith		L	1	C
Inverness-shire	*Dr Macgregor		L		U
Ipswich	*Sir C Dalrymple *Lord Elcho		C		C
Isle of Wight	*Sir R Webster		C		C
Islington, W	*Mr T Lough		L	1	U
„ E	*Mr B L Cohen		C		C
„ N	*Mr G C Barley		C		C
„ S	*Sir A Rollitt		C		C
Keighley	*Mr I Holden		L		L
Kendal	Captain Bagot		C		C
Kennington	*Mr M Beaufoy		L	1	C
Kensington, S	*Sir A Borthwick		C		C
Kensington, N	*Mr F C Frye		L	1	C
Kent, E	*Rt Hon Ackers Douglas		C		C
„ (Sevenauks)	*Mr H W Forster		C		C
„ (Isle of Thanet)	*Rt Hon J Lowther		C		C
„ (Medway)	Major Ward		C		C
„ (Faversham)	*Rt Hon Knatchbull-Hugessen		C		C
„ (Ashford)	Mr L Hardy		C		C
Kerry, W	*Sir T G Esmonde		AP		N
Kildare, N	Mr Kennedy		AP		N
„ S	Mr Minch		AP		N
Kidderminster	*Mr A F Godson, Q C		C		C
Kilkenny	Mr Curram		AP		N
„ N	Mr P Macdernott		AP		N
„ S	*Mr P A Chance		AP		N
Kilmanock Burghs	*Mr S Williamson		L		L
King's Lynn	Mr T G Bowles		C		C
„ County	*Mr B C Molloy		AP		N
Kincardineshire	Mr J W Crombie		L		L
Kirkcaldy Burghs	Mr H Dalziel		L		L
Kirkenbrightshire	*Mr M J Stewart		C		C
Lambeth, N	Ald Coldwells		L	1	C
Lanark, S	*Mr J H Hozier		C		C
„ N E	*Mr D Crawford		L		L
„ (Partick)	*Mr J P Smith		U		U
Lanark (Mid)	*Mr J W Phillips		L		L
„ N W	*Mr G Whitelaw		U	1	L
Lancashire (Ince)	Mr S Woods		L	1	L
„ (Radcliffe)	*Mr R Leake		L		L
Lancaster	*Mr J Williamson		L		L
Lancs (Lonsdale)	Ald Smith		L		C
„ (Ormskirk)	*Rt Hon A B Forwood		C		C
„ (Darwen)	Mr C P Huntingdon		L		C
„ (Eccles)	Dr H J Roby		L	1	C
„ (Heywood)	Mr T Snape		L		L
„ (Rossendale)	Mr J Maden		L	1	L
„ (Widnes)	Mr Galliat		C		C
„ (Leigh)	*Mr Caleb Wright		L		L
Leeds, C	*Mr G W Balfour		C		C
„ N	*Rt Hon W L Jackson		C		C
„ W	*Mr H Gladstone		L		L
Leicester	*Mr J A Picton *Sir J Whitehead		L		L
Leicestershire (Harborough)	*Mr J W Logan		L		L
„ (Bosworth)	Mr C B Maclaren		L		L
Leitrim (North)	Mr T McHugh		AP		N
„ (South)	Mr J Tully		AP		N
Leith Burghs	*Mr R M Ferguusson		L		L
Lewisham	Mr J Rankin		C	1	C
Lewisham	Mr J Penn		C		C
Limerick City	*Mr F A O'Keefe		AP		N
„ E	*Mr Finucane		AP		N
„ County, W	*Mr Austen		AP		N
Lincoln	Mr W Crossfield		L	1	C
Lincolnshire (Spalding)	*Mr H Stewart		L		C
Lincs (Gainsborough)	Mr J Bennett		L		C
„ (Stamford)	*Mr E R C Cust		C		C
„ (Louth)	Mr R W Perks		L		L
Linlithgowshire	*Mr P McLagan		L		L
Liverpool Abercromby	*Mr W F Lawrece		C		C
„ East Toxteth	*Baron de Worms		C		C
„ Everton	Mr J A Willox		C		C
„ Kirkdale	*Sir G Baden Powell		C		C
„ Walton	Mr J H Steck		C		C
„ West Derby	Hon W H Cross		C		C
„ W Toxteth	Mr R P Houston		C		C
„ Exchange	*Mr R Neville		L		L
„ S Ward	*T P O'Connor		L		L
Lowestoft	Mr H S Foster		C		C
London City	*Sir R Hanson *Mr H H Gibbs		C		C
„ University	*Sir J Lubbock		L	1	C
Londonderry City	Mr J Ross		C		C
„ (S)	*Mr T Lea		U		U
Longford, S	Hon E Blake		AP		N
„ N	*Mr Justice McCarthy		AP		N
Loughborough	*Mr J Ferguson		L	1	C
Louth, S	Mr Ambrose		AP		N
„ N	Mr Healy		AP		N
Maidstone	*Mr F S N Corn wallis		C		C
Manchester, N. W.	*Sir W H Houldsworth		C		C
„ E	*Rt Hon A J Balfour		C		C
„ N E	*Rt Hon Sir J Ferguson		C		C
„ N	*Mr C E Schwann		L		L
„ S W	*Mr Jacob Bright		L		L
„ S	*Sir H Roscoe		L		L
Marylebone, E	*Mr G Boulnois		C		C
„ W	*Mr F S Hunt		C		C
Mayo, W	*Mr J Deasy		AP		N
„ S	*Mr J X O'Brien		AP		N
„ N	*Mr D Crilly		AP		N
„ E	*Mr J Dillon		AP		N
Meath, N	Mr J Tuite		AP		N
„ S	Mr Fulham		AP		N
„ N	Mr M Davitt		AP		N
Melton	*Marquis of Granby		C		C
Merionethshire	*Mr T E Ellis		L		L
Merthyr Tydvil	*Mr D A Thomas Mr W P Morgan		L		L
Middleton, Lancs	Mr T Fielden		C		C
„ (Lancs)	Mr T H Hopwood, Q C		L	1	C
Middlesex (Hornsey)	*Mr H C Stephens		C		C
„ (Enfield)	*Capt Bowles		C		C
Middesbrough	Mr J H Wilson		L		L
Monmouth (Dist)	Mr A Spicer		L	1	C
Monaghan (North)	Mr Diamond		AP		N
Monmouthshire, S	*Col Morgan		C		C
„ N	*Mr T P Price		L		L
„ (West)	*Mr C M Warmington		L		L
Montgomery (Dist)	Sir Pryce Jones		C	1	L
Montgomeryshire	Mr S Rendel		L		L
Montrose	Mr J S Will		L		L
Morpeth	*Mr T Burt		L		L
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Mr C J Hammond †Rt Hon J Morley		L	1	C
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Mr W Allen		L	1	U
Newark	*Lord Newark		C		C
Newington, W	Captain Morton		L	1	C
Newport (Shropshire)	Col Kenyon Slaney		C		C
Newry	Mr P G Carvill		AP		N
Newton (Lancs)	*Mr T W Leigh		C		C
Norfolk, S	*Mr F Taylor		U		U
„ E	Mr R J Price		L	1	C
„ (Mid)	Mr C Higgins, Q C		L	1	U
„ (North-West)	Mr Joseph Arch		L	1	C
„ (South-West)	Mr T L Hare		C		C
Northampton	*Mr Labouchere *Mr M P Manfield		L		L
„ S	Mr D C Guthrie		L	1	C
„ N	*Lord Burghley		C		C
Northamptonshire (Mid)	*Hon C R Spencer		L		L
Northumberland (Hexham)	*Mr N G Clayton		C	1	L
Northumberland (Wansbeck)	*Mr C Fenwick		L		L
Norwood	Mr C E Britton		C		C
Normanton	*Mr B Pickard		L		L
Nottingham, S	*Mr H S Wright		C		C
„ E	*Mr Arnold Morley		L		L
Nottingham, W	Col Seeley		U		U
Notts (Rushcliffe)	*Mr J E Ellis		L		L
„ (Mansfield)	Mr C Williams		L		L
Oldham	*Mr J M Cheetham *Mr J T Hibbert		L		C
Osgoldcross	*Mr J Austin		L		L
Oswestry, W	*Mr S Leighton		C		C
Oxon (Banbury)	*Sir B Samuelson		L		L
Oxford (Henley)	*Hon F Parker		C		C
Oxford University	*Sir G Mowbray *Mr J G Talbot		C		C
Oxford	General Chesney		C		C
„ (Woodstock)	Mr G R Benson		L	1	U
Paddington, S	*Lord R Churchill		C		C
„ N	*Mr J Aird		C		C
Paisley	Mr W Dunn		L		L
Peebles	*Mr W Thornton		U		U
Pembroke (Dist)	*Egerton Allen		L		L
Pembrokeshire	*Mr M R Davies		L		L
Penrith	*Mr J W Lowther		C		C
Perth, W	*Sir D Currie		U		U
Perth	Mr Whitelaw		C		L
Perthshire, E	*Sir J Kinloch		L		L
Peterborough	*Mr A C Morton		L	1	C
Plymouth	*Sir E Clarke, Q C Sir W Pearse		C		C
Pontefract	*Hon R Winn		C		C
Portsmouth	Mr J Baker Mr W O Clough		L	1	U
Preston	*Mr Tomlinson *Mr Hanbury		C		C
Prestwich	*Mr R G Mowbray		C		C
Queen's County (Leix)	Mr Macdonnel		AP	1	U
Radnorshire	*Mr F Edwards		L		C
Reading	*Mr G W Palmer		L		C

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1st JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain W. F. Browne, with the Overland Mails of July 1, arrived in the Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Dwane	Mr Crighton
Mr Piggard	Captain Tillard
Mr and Mrs Dysdale	Mr R G Scott
Mr and Mrs Hamilton	Mr Webster
Mr Jeyn	Captain Wilson
Mr May	Mr Nuthoo
Mr Roberts	Miss L Wilson
Lieut Hodding	Mr Cooke
Mrs Drake	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F A Robertson	Mr Little
Mr Anderson	Dr Rendall
Mr Snell	Colonel Beavour
Mr Cunningham	Captain Lushington
Mr Sanderson	Mrs Swaine
Captain Cooper	Captain Browne
Mr English	Mr Strain
Mr Chatfield	Mr Johnson
Mr Newmarch	Mr and Mrs Cumberledge
Captain Hutchins	Mr and Mrs Templeton
Mr J D Fowler	Mr Richards
Mr Wright	Lieut-Colonel Mellis
Mr and Mrs Abid	Mr Sullan
Rev B Austin	Mr Schollay
Mr E H Gregory	Mr Arbuthnot
Mr Cowie	Mr Berthond
Mr Frazer	Mr Kaufman
Mrs Reid	Mr J R Spence
Mr Parish	Mr Hoyle
Mr Baker	Mr Berg
Mr Thom	Mr Wilkinson
Mrs Humphreys	

FROM SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs Nicholas — Messrs Stephanidas (2)

FROM ADEN.

Mr Sharp — Captain Korrich

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 1.

THE COURT.

The Queen, on Monday, went to Aldershot and laid the foundation-stone of a new church. Her Majesty afterwards witnessed a march past of the troops.

A state concert was given by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace last night.

The King of Roumania arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday, and on Wednesday his Majesty proceeded to Windsor Castle on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The 54th anniversary of the Queen's Coronation was celebrated on Tuesday with the usual military displays.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Both Houses of Parliament met on Tuesday at 3 p.m. In the Lords the Royal assent was given to a great number of public and private Bills. The Queen's Speech proroguing Parliament was then read, and the Session closed.

In Tuesday night's *Gazette* a proclamation for the dissolution of Parliament was published. A General Election was ordered, and the new Parliament is to assemble on August 4.

POLITICAL.

The Marquis of Salisbury has issued an address to the nation, and Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour, Lord R. Churchill, and other prominent politicians have also issued their addresses.

The election campaign is now in full vigour, numerous meetings being held daily and nightly in all parts of the kingdom. In some cases the proceedings have been not only boisterous, but attended by violence, several candidates, and even their wives, having been assaulted. In Ireland the political contest threatens to be very fiercely conducted, the police yesterday having had great difficulty in protecting Dr. Tanner at Tralee from serious violence.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in Chester on Saturday, and on his way to the Liberal Club a woman threw a gingerbread nut, which struck him on the eye, and inflicted some injury. Notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone delivered an animated political speech of considerable length. Mr. Gladstone reached Dalmeny Park, the residence of Lord Rosebery, on Wednesday, where he will remain during the election campaign in Midlothian.

A reply to the Ulster Convention on the part of English, Welsh, and Scottish Nonconformist ministers approving Mr. Gladstone's policy is now in course of signature in London.

IRELAND.

Mr. T. Harrington, speaking on Tuesday in Dublin, bitterly arraigned the conduct of the Anti-Parnellites for running candidates in opposition to Parnellites seeking re-election, and he declared the responsibility for injuring the National cause would lie at the door of the Federation.

At the meeting of the National Federation in Dublin, on Wednesday, Mr. W. Murphy declared that every division in Ireland would be contested by Nationalist candidates.

Dr. Kenny, M.P., a Parnellite, has recovered £500 damages against the proprietors of the Dublin *Freeman* for a libel.

GENERAL.

The Earl of Harewood died on Friday, aged 68. He is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Viscount Lascelles.

The Marquis of Drogheda was found dead in his bedroom on Wednesday morning, having been struck with apoplexy during the night.

The Duke of Aosta, nephew of the King of Italy, visited the City on Wednesday, and was present at a luncheon at the Mansion-house.

Mr. Forrest Fulton has been appointed Recorder of Maidstone, in succession to Judge Prentice, Q C., resigned.

The sale by auction of 91 pictures by old masters, forming the gallery of the late Earl of Dudley, was held on Saturday, at Christie's Rooms, London. One picture realized 10,600 guineas, and another 9,600 guineas, the total sum for the whole collection reaching £101,320.

The annual sale of the yearlings bred at the Queen's establishment at Hampton Court was held on Saturday, 18 colts and fillies realizing 5,270 guineas, or an average of 293 guineas.

A balloon ascended from the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, and when at a considerable distance from the earth, the silk burst and the car descended with great velocity, killing the aeronaut, Captain Dale, and severely injuring his three companions.

The second Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was opened on Tuesday in Merchant Taylors' Hall. The question of preferential commercial relations between the Colonies and the mother country has been discussed at great length.

A storm, with vivid and continuous lightning, raged in London and its vicinity on Tuesday night, and lasted for some hours. In several places buildings were set on fire by the lightning.

A large Greek steamer, the Maria, ran ashore on Monday in a fog near Prawle Point, and will probably be a total wreck.

Mrs. Humphris, wife of a clergyman, was sentenced on Tuesday at the Warwickshire Sessions to three months' imprisonment for ill-treatment of a servant girl.

LATEST.

In the cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge, begun yesterday at Lord's, Oxford made 365 in their first innings (Mr. M. R. Jardine 140 ; Mr. V. T. Hill 114). Cambridge had made 34 for two wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* has received from Zanzibar a telegram stating that the German station at Kilima-Njaro has been finally abandoned.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut. A. G. Bax, Beng. Ret. ; the Marquis of Drogheda ; Sir William Aitken, M.D. ; Gen. R. W. D. Leith, C.B. ; Commander C. K. Hope ; Hon. J. Robson ; Countess of Strafford (Hon. Mrs. H. Kincaid-Lennox ; Miss Sophia Craufurd.

A BIOGRAPHY of the late Canon Butler, of Winchester, being written by his widow, Mrs. Josephine Butler, which will contain a selection from his correspondence with many eminent persons. Canon Butler, who was a very successful schoolmaster for many years, was a son of the late Dean of Peterborough, and was elder brother of the present Master of Trinity. He was given a stall at Winchester by Mr. Gladstone in 1882, when Dr. Ernest Wilberforce became Bishop of Newcastle.

THE *Petit Journal* continues to devote much of its space to the discovery it has made that Lord Dufferin has been sent to Paris especially to hinder the accomplishment of a former alliance between France and Russia. The little newspaper with a large circulation, tenderly careful of the susceptibilities of Russia, is hurt at the pains taken by England to provoke and exasperate that country and its Sovereign. The Emperor Alexander regards the presence at Sofia of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria as an unpardonable affront. Yet that personage has been received in England and petted by everybody, from the Queen downwards. And this is not all. England has undertaken to find him money in order that he may fortify Bulgaria against Russia.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

THE Queen's proclamation dissolving the late Parliament and summoning another to meet on the 4th of August was published on Tuesday night (28th ult.) in a supplement to the *London Gazette*, which also contained the necessary orders in council for the issue of the writs forthwith, the election of the Scotch representative peers, and the dissolution of Convocation.

On receipt at the House of Lords of the Queen's proclamation dissolving Parliament the writs were issued from the Crown office at half-past six on the same evening. They were done up into three large bundles and despatched in a hansom cab in charge of a Crown office messenger, Mr. Parry. All were posted in time for the night mails. The original proclamation, on parchment, bearing the Royal signature written very clearly and firmly, was brought from Windsor by the Clerk of the Privy council, and was handed to Mr. Kenneth Muir Mackenzie, at the Lord Chancellor's office, precisely at a quarter to six o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's speech, in her Majesty's own words, as follows :—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The time has arrived at which it is expedient that the electoral body of this country should be consulted by the assemblage of a new Parliament. I have therefore summoned you for the prorogation of Parliament at an earlier period than usual.

"I am glad to record that the friendly relations I have maintained with Foreign Powers remain unaltered.

"The treaties have been duly ratified which refer to our differences with the United States in respect to Behring's Sea to arbitration.

"The ratification also of the Final Act of the Brussels Conference for the suppression of the Slave Trade has, after many delays, been completed. The Government of France, however, has made reservations in regard to some of the provisions which affect operations against the maritime Slave Trade.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I recognise with satisfaction that, before separating, you have made full provision for the requirements of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have gladly given my assent to several bills which you have been able to consider and to sanction, notwithstanding that the duration of the Session has been exceptionally short. The arrangements you have made for enabling labouring men to become purchasers of small agricultural holdings will increase the class of cultivating owners, which is of great importance to the State. The application to Ireland of those educational measures which have been recently adopted in Great Britain will confer great benefits upon the poorer classes of that country. You have sanctioned valuable provisions for reforming the Police Administration in Scottish Burghs, and for extending to Scotland the faculties for the hire of allotments, which were given to the people of England and Wales a few years ago. At the same time, you have done much to lighten the burden of local taxation in that country, and to foster the interests of secondary and of university education. The Act for strengthening the discipline of the Church of England in regard to moral offences accomplishes a necessary reform which has been too long delayed.

"I have willingly accepted a measure for improving the constitution and proceedings of the Legislative Councils in India which will, I trust, enable my Government in that country more fully to ascertain the opinions and wishes of various races and classes of my subjects, and to secure the co-operation of those best qualified to give advice and assistance in the conduct of affairs.

"I have assented gladly to the measures which you have wisely and generously adopted for the relief of my subjects in the island of Mauritius under the unexampled calamity which has overtaken them.

"In closing this Parliament, which has been unusually laborious, and has also been highly fruitful in beneficent legislation, I thank you for the assiduous performance of your momentous duties during the last six years, and I heartily commend you to the favor of Almighty God."

The Clerk at the table afterwards read the further commission from her Majesty proroguing Parliament from Tuesday, the 28th of June, until Friday, the 15th of July.

The Lord Chancellor thereupon said :—My lords and gentlemen, by virtue of her Majesty's Commission under the Great seal, we do, in her Majesty's name and in obedience to her Majesty's command, prorogue this Parliament until Friday, the 15th of July next.

The Speaker and the other members of the House of Commons then retired from the Bar ; the Lord Chancellor and the other Royal commissioners retired to the robing room ; and the proceedings closed without further ceremony at half-past three o'clock.

LORD SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO.

Lord Salisbury on Monday addressed a manifesto to the electors of the United Kingdom. After a lengthy reference to the importance of social legislation, the Prime Minister continues :—

"But there is one interest to which this election is, above all others, vital. It is the interest of a large portion of the Irish people, who are threatened in effect with separation from Great Britain. To them this election is of terrible importance. On your votes during the next two or three weeks will depend whether it will be to them a message of hope or a sntence of servitude and ruin. Other questions are not burning as this is ; upon other matters, if mistakes are made they can be repaired, and remedial measures, if they are inadequate, can be strengthened and made fuller later on. But for the loyal minority of Ireland the crisis is supreme. A wrong decision now means for them the certainty of bitter and protracted struggle, culminating probably in civil war, and, it may be, ultimate condemnation to the doom which they dread beyond any other fate—the subjection of their prosperity, their industry, their religion, their lives, to the absolute mastery of their ancient and unchanging enemies.

"I should not be discharging my duty if I did not, before you go to this election, join my voice to that of others to implore you to pause before you decide to reverse the policy of centuries, by casting out of your protection the men of Ulster and the other loyal men in Ireland.

"We do not, indeed, know the details of the revolution that is proposed. They have been carefully concealed from us up to this time ; perhaps they will be produced when the opportunity for criticism has passed by. We do not know the precise designation and appearance of the hollow and fragile securities which will, no doubt, be offered in order to allay your fears, and to hide the wrong which is being done. They will serve to hinder the world from seeing the full cruelty of this abandonment, though they will certainly hinder nothing else. But though, up to the time of my writing, we are ignorant of the details of the projected plan, we know what its broad features must be. It must be the abandonment of the loyalists of Ireland, and especially of the Protestants of Ulster, to the unrestrained and absolute power of those with whom they have been in conflict for centuries, of the men, and the followers of the men, whose crimes were denounced before the whole world by the judgment of impartial judges sitting in the Special Commission.

"Ireland, we have been informed, is to be governed by an Irish Parliament ruling through Irish Ministers. They deceive you grossly who tell you that this is a restoration of the form of Government which was abolished at the Union. During the seven centuries through which the two islands have been connected, no such Government has ever existed in Ireland. Never until now has any British statesman pretended that Ireland could be governed on such a plan. For generations the Irish population has been divided into two sections, between whom a bitter antipathy has prevailed. It is due to historical causes, to struggles that have endured through centuries, to difference of origin and of race ; and it is acutely aggravated by differences of religion. With whichever section we may sympathise, it is flagrantly unjust to make either of these sections the absolute master of the other. They must be governed as part of a larger system, in which their antagonism can be controlled by more impartial associates. But an Irish Parliament governing through Ministers dependent upon it, must give over the smaller of these two intensely hostile sections to the unrestrained despotism of the larger. The Loyalists are the smaller section. They are also the more industrious, the more prosperous, the more exposed of the two to unjust taxation and predatory legislation. They are linked to Englishmen and Scotchmen by many ties of similarity and kinship, by many common efforts and common sufferings in the past. There would be no risk whatever of their being abandoned now by you, if the danger in which they stand could be brought home to your minds. But the prophets who say 'Peace' where there is no peace are exhausting every effort to mislead you. The danger is denied. It is said that the antagonism of the Nationalist Party is an imagination, and that the men who worked the Land League and the Plan of Campaign, and whose methods of government have been notorious for the last fifteen years, would be the most tolerant, the most honest, and the most high-principled of rulers.

"To us such a contention seems ridiculous. But it is not a question what one party or the other in this island may say. What do the men say whose fate is in the balance, whose whole future existence is at stake ? Do they ignore or deride the danger ? The Belfast and Dublin Conventions have shown to all who are not wilfully deaf that the Loyalists of Ireland entertain no illusion as to the character and policy of an Irish Parliament ruling through Irish Ministers. We have the testimony of Loyalists of every rank, gathered from every part of Ireland (not from 'two northern counties' as we are told), imploring you in accents of passionate earnestness to secure them from the fate which the party strategy of English politicians is preparing for them. They represent no isolated or sectional interest. Landowners and tenants, cultivators and traders, men of the world and ministers of religion, speak with one voice in assuring you that the perils they see before them are not imaginary. They speak of that they do know. It cannot be pretended that their judgment is biased by any party feeling. When Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Baptists, join with the members of the Disestablished Church, and with many Roman Catholics—eight out of every nine of the non-episcopal ministers have signed their names to the stirring appeal for succour which they have addressed to you—it is an audacious mockery to tell you that their entreaties have been prompted and arranged by the cunning of some Conservative organisation. When there is such a striking unanimity among those who agree in little else, but who are alike in this, that they alone know, by the knowledge of long intimate personal experience, what manner of men they are under whose feet you would place them, what kind of subjection you are forging for them, you cannot refuse credence to the witness of their bitter cry, or throw a doubt on the sincerity of their prayers.

"It is for you to determine whether this rash experiment, this dangerious novelty, shall be tried. We have shown by experience that under the existing system Ireland can be maintained in peace and order ; that under a steady government the interests of all classes have been protected, and confidence and prosperity and progress have returned. You are asked to shatter these results ; to try in Ireland a mode of government which has never been tried before, but whose working many sinister memories in this and other lands will help us to forecast ; and for this purpose to subjugate the people who are bound most closely by history and kinship to the inhabitants of Great Britain, and to fasten on their necks a yoke which they abhor. I pray that you may be guided to shrink from this great outrage on liberty, on gratitude, and on good faith.—Your obedient servant, SALISBURY."

MR. GLADSTONE'S TOUR.

Mr. Gladstone, who issued his address to the electors a week earlier set out on his tour on June 29 and addressed his first meeting of the electors of Midlothian in the Music hall, Edinburgh, on Thursday night, 30th ult., when there was a crowded and enthusiastic attendance. In his speech, which lasted over one hour and 20 minutes, Mr. Gladstone said he had never addressed such a meeting with greater pleasure and greater confidence. It was significant that Ireland still blocked the way, and he was glad that Lord Salisbury had departed from the precedent of former Prime Ministers in the House of Lords, who had been content to leave to their colleagues in the House of Commons the exposition of their claims to the confidence of the constituencies. In his address to the electors Lord Salisbury had spoken of the authors of the Plan of Campaign and the men of the Land League as the foes of law and order for the last 15 years. Well, he (Mr. Gladstone) accused the Government of being the real authors of the Plan of Campaign, and if the Land Leaguers were the foes of law and order, how was it that Lord Salisbury accepted their support in 1885, and persuaded Mr. Parnell that the Conservative policy could be reconciled with his. With regard to the future, undoubtedly the first duty of the Liberal Government would be to introduce a Home Rule bill ; and as to its provisions he went back to the declarations of 1886, none of which had been retracted. The object of the bill was to give Ireland full and effective control of her own proper local affairs, under conditions which included the supremacy of Parliament, a fair adjustment of pecuniary burdens, special care of minorities, and equal treatment with England and Scotland. Those acquainted with the last Home Rule bill knew a great deal about the new one. In obedience to the voice of the country another condition was imposed, namely the retention of Irish members at Westminster, but the details of that retention as to whether they should be allowed to vote on all questions, and as to whether there should be one set of Irish members or two, were matters which must be approached in a practical spirit when the Liberal Government was established. It was a pity that the educated titled and wealthy classes had approached this great question in such an implacable spirit, while the poor Irish had shown the utmost willingness to make every concession. But in all great controversies of the last fifty years these leisured classes had been in the wrong. He described the Irish Local Government bill as a wanton insult to the Irish people.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left Carltongardens, on Saturday, June 25, and drove to Euston station, where they took train for Chester. Mr. Gladstone appeared in good health, and was in excellent spirits. Chester was reached at half-past four. While driving in an open carriage to the Liberal club, where the meeting took place, a woman in the crowd threw a piece of gingerbread (the first accounts erroneously stated it was a stone), which struck the right hon. gentleman on the nose, under the left eye, grazing the eye itself and inflicting considerable pain. Upon arriving at the club two doctors who happened to be in the audience at once examined the eye, which was somewhat inflamed, while a piece of skin was also grazed from the nose. After bathing the eye Mr. Gladstone at once proceeded on to the platform which was erected at the rear of the club, and was received with loud cheers. During the delivery of his speech Mr. Gladstone's eye plainly gave him much trouble when it was necessary to read a quotation. However, he managed to finish his discourse without incident. A great crowd waited outside the Liberal club and heartily cheered Mr. Gladstone as he left and, entering a carriage, drove to the residence of Dr. Grainger, when it was deemed advisable that he should take a little rest before proceeding on his homeward journey to Hawarden. According to descriptions the assailant was the wife of an artisan. The woman was standing in the road at the Cross, and is said to have had a loaf of bread and a piece of gingerbread in her hand at the time Mr. Gladstone passed. The right hon. gentleman himself avers that the woman threw the missile with great violence. In making a minute examination of Mr. Gladstone's eye Dr. Grainger found that the wound consisted of a rather large abrasion of the cornia. The surface of the cornia was jagged, the injury extending to the edge of the pupil, having passed over the eye. The missile struck the side of the nose, causing a wound from which blood flowed freely. Such wounds are frequently the cause of great mischief to the eye, but Dr. Grainger believes that with great care there will be no permanent injury. Mr. Fenwick, the chief constable of Chester, has the matter in hand. The official report made by him is based on the statement of an eye-witness, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age, who was standing by the woman. The lad's description affords hope that the woman will be identified. Mr. Gladstone left his room at Hawarden castle at noon on Monday, 27th ult., for the first time since the previous Saturday night, and spent some hours in his library. Numerous messages of inquiry and sympathy were received at Hawarden from all parts, among them being messages from the Queen and Lady Salisbury. A meeting was held at Birmingham when it was resolved to send the following telegram to Mr. Gladstone :—The committee of the Birmingham Library Unionists, under the presidency of Joseph Chamberlain, desire to express their heartfelt sympathy with Mr. Gladstone, and their detestation of the cowardly outrage of which he has been the victim. The committee earnestly trust that no serious consequences will result, and that the perpetrator of the outrage may be arrested and punished.

MR. BALFOUR IN THE NORTH.

In his address to the electors of Manchester East Mr. Balfour says that for six years the Conservative Government has successfully stood between them and the manifold injustices, dangers, and absurdities of any scheme of Home Rule involving a separate Parliament and Executive for Ireland. Every year's experience has supplied fresh justification for the uncompromising hostility shown by the country to the abortive measure of 1886, while the ambiguous and hesitating modifications by which since then the Separatist party have endeavoured to soften the crudities of their original proposals seem, in so far as they are intelligible at all, to make it yet more unjust, more dangerous, and more absurd. He points out that it is impossible to criticise a scheme which its authors had, with commendable prudence, refrained from explaining. They could, however, say with confidence that an Irish Parliament controlling an Irish executive could not itself be controlled by an Imperial Parliament ; and that, so far as the security of the loyalists in Ireland was concerned the promised "supremacy of the Imperial Parliament" in such a constitution could be nothing but a promise. Breaking his journey to Manchester on Monday afternoon, 27th ult., at Sheffield, Mr. Balfour addressed an open-air meeting in Paradise-square. About 15,000 men of both parties were assembled, and the cheers mixed with the groans which the opposition raised. On Mr. Balfour's appearance there were several ugly rushes, which delayed and interrupted his speech. He expressed regret at the deplorable accident which had befallen Mr. Gladstone. The Government looked to Sheffield with confidence. During the delivery of these remarks there was another attempt to rush the platform. The police struggled valiantly, and several women and weakly persons in the front of the crowd were with difficulty extricated from imminent danger. The speeches were all compressed into a few sentences. The show of hands was declared to have preponderated for the Government. Mr. Balfour afterwards left for Manchester, where he addressed a meeting of his constituents in the eastern division on Monday evening, 27th ult. He said Mr. Gladstone's project of Home Rule would swallow up every other project they were bringing so attractively forward.

Mr. Balfour spoke again in East Manchester next night, devoting his remarks chiefly to a refutation of the Gladstonian attacks on the Irish administration of the Government.

Addressing a meeting in East Manchester on the 29th ult., he said no one could feel any doubt of the strength, earnestness, and pathos of the appeal made by the Nonconformist Protestants of Ulster to their co-religionists in England. Some of the clergy in Ireland were noted for using, in furtherance of their designs, spiritual weapons, which ought to be most rigidly confined to the spiritual sphere. Those men had refused absolution to their countrymen who would not fall in with their ideas. To hand over the minority to the absolute control of the majority would be and act so cowardly and dastardly that we should unquestionably deserve to bring down upon us the vengeance of heaven if we sanctioned it (cheers).

MR. GOSCHEN AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. Goschen speaking at the Westminster Palace hotel, said the Unionist party were pledged to many distinct reforms if returned to power, but if Mr. Gladstone returned to power what were they to expect ? Was Mr. Gladstone vague or clear on the Irish question ? The strategy appeared to be to drop Home Rule for a considerable period ; during that period to work up the electors upon a vast number of other subjects ; and then, at the last moment, when the electors were pledged to the candidates upon the London programme, the rural programme, the Newcastle programme, or God knows what programme, at the last moment Mr. Gladstone would put forward the Irish question, and if he won he would say : We have won upon the Irish question, and this election decides the issue of Home Rule. He (Mr. Goschen) said it would do nothing of the kind (applause). The country had been saturated with promises, and we had come to a point where other issues had been so prominent that it would be impossible, if the Opposition got a majority, to say in was upon Home Rule that they got that majority.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing a meeting at Marylebone said the majority in the Parliament that had just been dissolved had accomplished what they hoped to accomplish. They had stood between Home Rule and the integrity of the Empire, and they had added a greater number of useful measures to the Statute book than they could have anticipated when they were elected. In the House itself obstruction had been beaten down, and order had triumphed there as they had seen it triumph in Ireland

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Speaking at Birmingham on Tuesday, 28th ult., Mr. Chamberlain said Mr. Gladstone's manifesto made nothing clear. He was going to the country with an invitation to intelligent electors to give him carte blanche to take whatever he might be persuaded to propose. Mr. Gladstone refused absolutely to explain or to disclose his plan of Home Rule beforehand.

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a meeting in South Birmingham on Wednesday, June 29th, in support of the candidature of Mr. Powell Williams. Reviewing some of the principal political events of the past six years, he said the Parnell commission had clearly shown that leaders of the Nationalist party had been engaged in a conspiracy to expel by coercion and intimidation what they called the English garrison from Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain defended his position as being the same at the present time as that which he took up in 1886.

SIR W. HARCOURT AT DERBY.

Sir William Harcourt addressed three crowded meetings on Monday evening (27th ultimo) in different parts of Derby, and resolutions in his favour were adopted without opposition. Sir William stigmatised the Liberal Unionists as political impostors, and said they lived on the charity of the Tories. Their union with the Tories was one from which they got out-door relief. Sir William Harcourt, addressing another meeting on Tuesday evening (28th ultimo) referred to Lord Salisbury's manifesto as a shameful document, saying it appealed to passion, religious hatred, distinctions of race, and to ascendency to a minority over a majority of the people of Ireland. It was also noteworthy that the Premier's manifesto contained no definite pledges and offered no programme of reforms.

MR. STANLEY'S EXPERIENCES.

Some extraordinary scenes took place in North Lambeth on Wednesday (29th ultimo) in connection with Mr. H. M. Stanley's candidature. Mr. Thomas Hall, the chairman, spoke only half-a-dozen sentences, but he was heard impatiently, and not a word of his speech went beyond the reporters' table. Then came Mr. Stanley, who was saluted first with cheers and waving of hats, and then with cries of "King Coffee!" and "How many niggers did you kill ?" He pleaded for indulgence, and was answered by "Three cheers for the Grand Old Man." Mr. Richard Bloomerhasset, an Irishman, then came forward, and was saluted with "Get your hair cut." This gave the key to the running chaff, cheers, and uproar which lasted all the time he spoke. He asked for fair play, but a raucous voice called out, "Hokey-pokey, a penny a lump." A scrimmage at the back of the hall seemed to be going badly for a person whose heels were seen in the air, when someone on the platform shouted, "As an Irishman I protest against anyone being turned out of this meeting, but cheers and counter-cheers were the only responses. Mrs. Stanley was urged to speak, but the audience, which by this time had risen to its feet, and seemed to be advancing upon the platform, was in no mood to be wooed. The lady got no further than "I have no intention of making a speech," when shouts and noises, cheers for this man and groans for that, arose, and, making a quiet bow, Mrs. Stanley sat down. The departure from the platform was the signal for a rush by the mob, and the candidate's supporters were handled with such violence that they were obliged to fight their way from the building and seek the protection of their friends. Meanwhile the carriage which Mr. and Mrs. Stanley had entered was also furiously attacked, and before the driver could get clear of the crowd one of the doors was wrenched bodily from its hinges, and the occupants of the carriage were then howled at and mobbed for some distance.

UNCONTESTED SEATS.

Although new candidates might present themselves at the last moment when the mail left there appeared to be every probability of a "walk-over" being allowed in the following constituencies :

CONSERVATIVE.

City of London.—Sir R. Hanson and Mr. A. H. Gibbs.
Kensington (South).—Sir A. Borthwick.
Lewisham.—J. Penn.
Paddington.—(South).—Lord R. Churchill.
Strand.—Hon. W. F. D. Smith.
Aston Manor.—Captain Grice Hutchinson.
Blackburn.—W. Coddington and W. H. Hornby.
Bristol.—(West).—Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
Canterbury.—J. Henniker-Heaton.
Great Yarmouth.—Sir H. Tyler.
Liverpool (East Toxteth).—Baron H. de Worms.
Liverpool (West Derby).—Hon. W. H. Cross.
Manchester (North-West).—Sir W. T. Houldsworth.
Shrewsbury.—H. D. Greene.
Taunton.—Hon. P. Allsopp.
Windsor.—F. T. Barry.
Dorset (East).—Hon. H. Sturt.
Leicestershire (Melton).—Marquis of Granby.
Lancashire (Chorley).—General Feilden.
Kent (St Augustine's).—A. Akers-Douglas.
Hampshire (Andover).—W. W. Beach.
Middlesex (Hornsey).—H. C. Stephens.
Notts (Newark).—Viscount Newark.
Rutlandshire.—G. H. Finch.
Shropshire (Oswestry).—Stanley Leighton.
Surrey (Chertsey).—C. H. Combe.
Worcestershire (Bewdley).—A. Baldwin.
Oxford University.—Sir J. Mowbray and J. G. Talbot.
Cambridge University.—Professor Jebb and Sir J. Gorst.
Edinburgh and St. Andrew's University.—Sir C. Pearson.
Glasgow and Aberdeen University.—J. A. Campbell.
Belfast (East).—G. W. Wolff.
Belfast (North).—Sir E. Harland.
Belfast (South).—W. Johnston.
Antrim (East).—Captain M'Calmont.
Antrim (Mid).—Hon. R. T. O'Neill.
Antrim (South).—W. E. G. Macartney.
Armagh (Mid).—D. B. Barton.
Armagh (North).—Colonel Saunderson.
Down (East).—J. A. Rentoul.
Down (West).—Lord A. Hill.
Londonderry (North).—W. H. Mulholland.

Lord Randolph Churchill was returned unopposed the day the mail left.

LIBERAL UNIONIST.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—Chancellor of the Exchequer.
London University.—Sir John Lubbock.
Birmingham (Central).—J. A. Bright.
Birmingham (Edgbaston).—G. Dixon.
Hythe.—Sir E. Watkin.
Warwick.—Mr. Speaker Peel.
Wolverhampton (South).—C. P. Villiers.
Cornwall (St. Ives).—T. D. Bolitho.
Staffordshire (West).—Hamar Bass.
Londonderry (South).—T. Lea.

GLADSTONIAN.

Bristol (East).—Sir J. D. Weston.
Morpeth.—T. Burt.
Wolverhampton (East).—H. H. Fowler.
Derbyshire (South).—H. E. Broad.
Northamptonshire (Mid).—Hon. C. R. Spencer.
Northumberland (Wansbeck).—C. Fenwick.
Staffordshire (Burton).—Sidney Evershed.
Yorkshire (Cleveland.—H. F. Pease.
Yorkshire (Hallamshire).—Sir F. Mappin.
Yorkshire (Keighley).—J. Holden.
Carmarthenshire (East).—A. Thomas.
Carmarthenshire (West).—J. Lloyd Morgan.
Glamorganshire (East).—Alfred Thomas.
Glamorganshire (Rhondda.)—W. Abraham.
Kirkcaldy Boroughs.—J. H. Dalziel.
Cockmannan and Kinross.—J. B. Balfour.
Lanarkshire (Mid).—J. W. Phillips.

IRISH NATIONALIST.

About 50 of the seats at present held by Parnellites or Anti-Parnellites were not contested by Unionist candidates.

LORD TENNYSON'S OPINION.

The *Times* states that Lord Tennyson has addressed the following letter to a correspondent :—

"June 28.

"SIR,—I love Mr. Gladstone, but hate his present Irish policy.

"I am yours faithfully,

"TENNYSON."

NATIONAL LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

The Irish National League (Parnellite) has issued an address to Irishmen resident in Great Britain advising them to vote for the Liberal candidates. It is added that no measure of legislative autonomy for Ireland will satisfy the national aspirations of the Irish people which falls short of the demands formulated by Mr. Parnell at the Leinster Hall convention last July.

The St. *James's Gazette* says :—"A correspondent who is well acquainted with Welsh manners and customs informs us that the Welsh throw gingerbread in token of good luck. It is more than possible that the woman who did what has evoked so much proper sympathy for Mr. Gladstone, may have been one of his too energetic friends.

The executive of the Scottish Home Rule Association writes a letter to Mr. Gladstone, expressing regret that they are unable to support him and his party at the General election.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* received by last mail forecasted for Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule a majority of 94. Of these 37 were to be found in Great Britain and 57 in Ireland. This it was thought would be sufficient to carry a Home Rule Bill such as Mr. Gladstone has at heart.

FOSTERING THE WAR SPIRIT.

THE "Bombay Guardian" writes :—The development of the Boys' Brigade in connection with Sunday-school work in Great Britain is being viewed with considerable alarm by many who dread and deplore the fostering of the war spirit among the young. This movement was ostensibly promoted to attract and assist the discipline of rough street boys ; it has now developed into a regular auxiliary military association. At a recent meeting in Exeter Hall it is reported that : "The 13th London Company went through a military drill with perfect precision. They were "armed with muskets." The boys aimed them over the heads of the audience, scaring some timid ladies with a sharp 'click' of the triggers. Then they suddenly formed square to "receive cavalry," and every bristling side would have been a wall of flame, and the platform been strewn with corpses had the muskets been loaded."—The "Christian Million" has been taking up the case against the Boys' Brigade with commendable earnestness. It publishes several columns of correspondence on the subject and asks : "Is this learning war, or is it not ? And how can it be shown to be compatible with the object for which Churches live and labour, and the mission received from their Founder, who came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them ?" "Professor Drummond," continues our contemporary, "is vice-president of the Brigade, and he said at Exeter Hall : 'I advocate the Boys' Brigade on the ground that it forms an outlet for the unemployed educated young men of Britain, who are at this moment in search of some wholesome and sound and thorough-going piece of Christian work, and have failed to find that in some at least of the ordinary activities of evangelical Christianity.' And then he goes on to speak of these Brigade officers as "young men in revolt against the ordinary forms of evangelism." We say that if the committees of the Sunday-school Union, the Sunday-school Institute and similar bodies had nothing else before them than Professor Drummond's speech, they ought to give the matter the gravest consideration before publicly announcing that the Brigade has their sympathy and support."

MILITARY NEWS.

A REVISED edition of "Instructions for the payment of British Troops serving in India" will be published shortly.

ARRANGEMENTS are under consideration to ensure a supply of filtered water being available at all large railway stations in India, for the supply of troops travelling.

THE grant of "Order of Merit" pay, authorised for native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Burma Military Police, has been extended to members of the Bengal Frontier Police admitted to the Order of Merit.

IT has been ruled that when, in the opinion of his Commanding Officer, a soldier is not to blame for the loss of, or damage to, any article of his equipment, the case may be disposed of regimentally, if the value of the property does not exceed Rs. 20.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued that the prayer-rooms in barracks may be used for semi-religious purposes, such as temperance meetings and the like, provided that nothing in the way of social entertainments, such as tea-parties, concerts, &c., are allowed to be held in these rooms. The use of the prayer-rooms is restricted to one day in the week, and then only when no other rooms are available.

KAISER WILHELM will, as I learn (writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) shortly appear before the world as a naval architect. His Majesty has long been devoting his attention to the uncomfortable accommodation given to officers below on board men-of-war, and had issued instructions for this subject to be worked out in the Imperial ship-building yards. A model of a man-of-war is now standing in the new Palace of Potsdam in the Kaiser's study, constructed according to His Majesty's own design, in which officers' cabins are all placed on deck. The main idea in devising this model has been that in modern men-of-war room is scarce below on account of the thickness of the armour-plates, &c.

A RUTER'S telegram from Cracow says :—A Russian agent provocateur named Hengery has been arrested by the police here. He had let the St. Petersburg police to believe that he possessed information concerning a widespread Polish conspiracy, and was promised a sum of 250,000 roubles in return for complete details on the subject. In order to carry out his purpose he enticed a number of people in Poland to make incautious statements and then denounced them to the police, with the consequence that several hundreds of them were imprisoned and sent to Siberia. The Austrian police eventually discovered the swindles perpetrated by this adventurer in connection with the smuggling of dynamite into Russia for the alleged purpose of making an attempt on the lives of the Czar and of General Gourko, the Governor of Warsaw. It appears that Hengery himself bought the dynamite, packed it between the leaves of books, which he forwarded to certain people in Poland, representing the volumes to be Polish literature. He then denounced the consignees as concerned in the alleged outrage.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

THE ordinary general meeting was held on June 24 at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. J. R. Boyson (chairman) said all financial arrangements would be provided for as heretofore, and the bank's debenture liability was current at the same amount as it had been eighteen months since, before the arrangement with Messrs. James Finlay and Company, who had punctually fulfilled their obligations and subscribed for debentures equal in amount to those drawn for payment. Although the tea crop of 1891 had been nearly 250,000lb. in excess of the previous year, the f

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

EACH of the three departments which combine to form one of the most modern and at the same time one of the most successful of insurance concerns of the day—the Commercial Union Assurance Company—has made substantial advance during the period dealt with in the thirtieth annual report. Fire, Life, and Marine, under the respective control of Mr. E. R. Owen, Mr. T. E. Young and Mr. J. C. Saunders, have alike achieved additional fame and strengthened their hold upon public support. A total premium income of upwards of £1,400,000 is the most solid proof of what has been accomplished by thirty years' work, and the conditions under which this wide sphere of operations has been developed leave little room for doubt that the flowing tide is with the Commercial Union. Certainly such was the case last year when the premium receipts of the life business increased by £4,664, and those of the marine account by £26,670, while finally the fire premiums, with a net improvement of £84,761, enlisted the Commercial Union as the latest recruit to the ranks of millionaire fire offices. As, however, the company has secured a considerable share in the expansion of insurance business during 1891 it has also shared in the depressing results which have earned for the year a reputation for something less than generosity in the matter of profits. Already familiar features are reflected in the rise of the life claims, amounting to slightly over £100,000, to a point somewhat above the expectation—not necessarily of course indicating in this case a check to the growth of the surplus,—and more certainly in the 64 per cent. loss ratio which robs the fire account of some of its gilding. It is noteworthy, however, that marine business, which insurance men have become accustomed to regard as a broken reed to lean upon, has partly redeemed the character of the year with a handsome margin of profit.

Taking the Life Department first in order it is satisfactory to observe a marked progress in the business transacted. With a slight increase in the expenditure—always an item kept within the most rigid bounds of economy in the accounts of the Commercial Union—new assurances of £497,555 were completed during the year. A large single premium of 63,169 figures in the revenue account, and of this a considerable proportion has been placed elsewhere; but, with this exception, the bulk of the new business has presumably been retained. Annuity business is apparently not cultivated, the payments amounting to £2,389, while about £1,100 only has been received; but the company certainly does not require the at best doubtful advantages of this class of business to swell its funds. Large additions to the funds are to be expected from an office with such a comparatively short history. The Commercial Union is certainly making the best of its opportunities in this respect. In four years nearly £3,00,000 has been placed at the further disposal of the directors, the contribution of 1891 reaching the respectable total of £33,432. Nor does much difficulty appear to be found by the board in obtaining a good market for its surpluses. The list of assets appearing in the life department balance sheet is credited with an excellent rate of interest, and unremunerative items are somewhat paradoxically reduced to less than the irreducible minimum by the presence of a long list of *per contras* among the liabilities. The leading item in the list is mortgages on property within the United Kingdom for £583,920, to which has been carried a sum almost identical with the year's balance on the life account. The recent development of this asset should be a sufficient guarantee of its entire trustworthiness. A small investment reserve of £9,672 not appearing in either of the revenue accounts is apparently being allowed to slowly but steadily accumulate by its own interest earnings.

The Fire and Marine Accounts are naturally the main contributories to the profit and loss account, to the total extent in the last two years of £75,000 a year. While, however, in 1890 the fire account yielded £50,000, in the present account a sum of £210,000 less has been transferred from this quarter; the onus of supplying the defect having fallen for once in a way upon the marine account, which, it is satisfactory to observe, has been well able to bear it. The figures given above do not represent to the full the success with which the fire operations have been pursued. A large margin of profit with a loss ratio of over 64 per cent. is hardly to be expected, but by dint of careful management a margin of over 4 per cent., exclusive of interest receipts, is shown—not of course a handsome result, but sufficient upon an income of £1,024,059 to produce a profit of £43,255. Thus after the transfer of £40,000 to profit and loss there remains a balance of over £30,000 by which the fire funds are raised to £858,367. We shall hope before long to congratulate the Commercial Union upon the possession of a seven figure reserve in this department. The marine business gives an undeniably good account of itself. The receipts have steadily improved and have not been swallowed up as is too frequently the case in sea underwriting by a rapidly expanding loss. The funds have for some years past remained practically stationary, but in 1891 Mr. J. C. Saunders was in a position to raise this item by £11,400 and to hand over £35,000 to the proprietors' account. It is worthy of note that while the 25 per cent. dividend which has been paid of late requires a sum of only £62,500, the various items of expenditure which are borne directly by the company restrain the growth of the profit balance, which now stands at about £65,000. A general balance sheet shows total funds, inclusive of life fund reserves, of considerably over three millions—an excellent type of the solidity of the Commercial Union.—*Insurance Record.*

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE BENGALEES.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN writes as follows to the "Spectator":—Sir,—In commenting on June 4th upon an article of mine in the "Fortnightly Review" for June, on "The Bengalee in Indian Politics," you have, while generally agreeing with the line I have taken, stated that I "too much underrate the value of the Bengalee's power of brain; that if the warrior races expelled us and reconquered India, every chief among them would appoint Bengalees to the great administrative posts in his service. Even as it is, the Vizier or the Chancellor in many a native State is a Bengalee, indispensable alike to his master and his subordinates, though often hated by the people around him, who suspect without accurately knowing his nationality. He is, after all, to the Sikh what the Greek was to the Roman."

I would venture to point out the error of fact which underlies this argument. So far as we can prophesy the future from an experience of the past, I would say that, supposing the English were expelled from India by the warlike races, no chief among them would appoint Bengalees to the great administrative posts in his State. I have been intimately associated with at least a hundred of the ruling Native States of North and Central India, and so far as my memory goes, I do not know one in which the chief has appointed a Bengalee as a Vizer or Chancellor, or has, indeed, conferred upon him any post of honour or responsibility. Such an appointment, in my experience of India of the Rajahs, is unknown. The Bengalee is looked upon with contempt by all the warlike races, and his intellectual supremacy is in no way acknowledged. Success in competitive examinations in no way proves intellectual strength among Orientals. The immature and precocious powers of the Bengalee are exhausted at twenty, when he becomes a very commonplace person indeed. I well remember the great missionary, Dr. Duff, taking me over his college at Serampur a few months after my first arrival in India, and lamenting to me the fact that all his brilliant scholars of twelve and fourteen years of age lost their intelligence and energy within a few years of reaching puberty.

Nor is the Bengalee to the Sikhs, what the Greek was to the Roman. That position towards both Sikhs and Rajputs, was, and is, filled by the Brahman, who has been, and, in Mahommedan and Hindoo times, the ruler of Kings and the director of their policy. This question, so far as the Punjab is concerned, is fully dealt with in my monograph on Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the founder of the Lahore Monarchy, which is now being published by the University of Oxford. The Maratha and Kashmir Brahmans are, with many defects, the most splendidly gifted of all the Indian races, and well deserved the political supremacy which they have enjoyed through all historic times.

My protest against the Bengalee Baboo being taken seriously, is that there is a distinct danger that better qualified and manlier races may, by English help and against the sentiment of the people, be put aside in favour of this noisy and shallow class, who by importunity receive an attention from English politicians which their merits in no manner deserve.—I am, Sir, &c.,

1, Hobart Place, June 10th. LEPEL GRIFFIN.

[We ought perhaps to have called them "working heads of the Treasury," rather than Viziers. We know, we believe, of four such arsenic and in two of them the Bengalees professed to be Mahrattis, and earnestly begged the lady who recognised them not to reveal their nationality. For the rest, our difference with Sir Lepel Griffin is a matter of opinion. We can only repeat ours, based upon an extensive experience, that the Bengalee does not in all cases lose his brains on arriving at maturity, and that when he does not, he is one of the quickest witted of mankind. Sir Lepel Griffin can hardly believe that the self-made Bengalee millionaires, like the late Aushotosh Dey, for example, are all fools. He is quite right about the Brahmins, but there are as many Brahmins in Bengal as elsewhere—ED. *Spectator.*]

AN ENLIGHTENED INDIAN PRINCE.

UNDER this heading the *Pall Mall Gazette* reports an interview with the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, which is illustrated with two portraits of his Highness:—

Having just had the honour of an interview with his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, I may preface my report of what his Highness said by stating certain facts bearing upon his State and our relations with it which are not within the general knowledge of the British public. In the first place, Baroda shares with the Nizam of Hyderabad the honour of being the "traditional ally" of the British, and the present Maharaja has inherited from successive Gaekwars the policy of loyalty to and perfect harmony with the English Raj. In the second place, it is necessary to recall the circumstances under which the present Prince became Maharaja. In 1875 the Gaekwar Mulhar Rao was deposed in consequence of the alleged attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the Resident. His successor was sought for among the junior members of the Baroda family, and after some hesitation a boy of twelve named Gopal Rao, whose claim went back as far as Pilaji, the founder of the Dynasty, was chosen adopted by the Maharani of Khandi Rao Gaekwar, and in due course proclaimed by us as Syaji Rao the Third. The selection has proved in every way a happy one. The youth of 1875, who could never have expected so exalted a position, has become the active, well-trained, and well-educated Prince of the present day, and has justified the foresight of the statesmen who selected him; and although the initiative during the Regency rested with the British authorities and the late Sir Madava Rao—one of India's foremost statesmen—the good work has been energetically and prudently carried on during the eleven years of the Maharaja's personal rule. His Highness is not merely perfectly fluent in the English tongue, but he is evidently so well acquainted with it that he finds no difficulty in at once seizing any idea presented to him and revealing the bent of his mind on the subject. Added to this command of our language, his Highness shows a grace and frankness of demeanour to the most diffident visitor. As this is the second visit of the Gaekwar to England, the conversation naturally commenced on the subject of his tour.

To an inquiry as to how our climate agreed with him, his Highness said, "I like my visit to England very much. I found the bracing air of Europe do me much good on my last visit, and I think I shall equally benefit by my present tour. There are also the great advantages for any one charged with responsible Government in India of seeing with one's own eyes the results of modern civilization, and I think that every ruling Prince in India should visit England at least once."

A question on the subject of education, regarding which the Maharajah evinces special solicitude, at once drew out a long exposition of State policy on this very important subject:—"I attach," said his Highness, "the very greatest importance to education, and I have made it my first object to promote it by every means in my power. Shortly after I assumed the government in person I ordered that wherever the necessity for a school should be shown one should be opened at the cost of the State up to the number of thirty new schools in each year. But more recently I have gone beyond this by decreeing that such schools are to be opened without limitation as to number in the year wherever the necessity for them is proved. As this might seem indefinite, I defined the proof of this necessity to be the existence of sixteen pupils, whether boys or girls. By this arrangement I hope and believe that every village in my State—and there are 3,500 towns and villages in the Baroda dominions—will shortly possess a school at which the young of both sexes shall obtain the rudiments of education. I also attach the greatest importance to the physical training as well as the mental in schools for the people, and I am endeavouring to attain the double object illustrated by the saying "mens sana in corpore sano" in my State with as little cost and as complete success as possible. As the commercial opportunities of my subjects are very considerable, a large class are receiving a practical commercial education. I have also encouraged technical education wherever I could, and I propose taking further steps with this object. I am now providing for several Baroda students in England, who are working here with the view to becoming proficient teachers in my own State."

In reply to an inquiry as to the educational staff, his Highness said: "At the present moment the principal educational work is performed by three European gentlemen, and by a large and increasing staff of native gentlemen who have been carefully trained in the college at Baroda and elsewhere. I have now eight students in England at the Universities and elsewhere; and I propose to add to their number, especially with a view to some of them being trained as painters and architects."

From education the conversation passed naturally to the industrial development of India, and on this question his Highness said:—"The whole matter turns on the discovery of coal and iron together in one district. At present this has not been accomplished, although the coal-fields in more than one part of the peninsula are most promising. In Baroda I have instituted a geological survey, although the prospects of such a discovery must be pronounced doubtful rather than encouraging in my State. The extension of railways in the native States of India for commercial purposes and for the development of the localities through which they pass is also a pressing matter of a practical kind, on which the industrial progress of a considerable part of the country will largely depend. There will then be a great opening for that technical education which I am endeavouring to provide for my subjects."

Having occupied so much of his Highness's time in the midst of many pressing engagements, I could only ask one concluding question on the subject of child marriages in India: "I believe your Highness has made an important pronouncement on the subject of child marriages, and that the practice has your complete disapproval?" His Highness replied: "Yes, I have always felt very strongly on the subject, and I could not help expressing my disapproval of the practice when the Government of India took measures to deal with it during the present Viceroyalty of my friend, the Marquis of Lansdowne. The lot and position of the women of India I desire to see greatly improved. The progress of India in the race of civilization will depend as much on changes for the better in the private life of the family as in acts of public administration. For my own part I am determined that none of my sons or daughters shall marry before they are twenty."

With this important declaration closed my interview with the most interesting Eastern Prince it has ever been my privilege to meet—and I have met, I may say, all the Princes and statesmen of India who have visited this country within the last ten years—and one whose knowledge and intelligence augur a happy and prosperous future for his own subjects, and a harmonious relationship with the Supreme Government in India.

PROFESSOR MILNE, of Tokio, records a dense storm of yellow dust which suddenly covered the decks of a vessel ninety-five miles from Nagasaki (Japan) which is upwards of 400 miles from the coast of China. This dust was so fine that, though composed of felspar quartz, and a few shreds of plants, it did not affect the eyes, and had not the decks been covered with it it might have been mistaken for a peculiarly yellow fog. Yet it seems to have extended for nearly 2,000 miles, and to have come from the "Joess" plains of China, these thick deposits of fine soil being in their turn attributed by Richthofen to long-accumulated deposits of dust.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—Naval Lieutenant Mizon has arrived in Paris from West Africa. He met with an enthusiastic reception at the station. The expolorer had with him a twelve-year-old negro girl, named Salabou, a present from an African chief. M. Mizon is a man of 39 years of age. He made a statement to a correspondent of the *Temps*, who travelled with him from Bordeaux, which was somewhat as follows: He had suffered much less from the climate than from the jealousy of the English. His life was saved at Yola last August by an old Arab. The English who trade in this country called on the Sultan and said: "A white man is coming in a steam launch to bring your enemies guns and powder. Don't let him pass." The Sultan of Adamawa was so well talked round that he gave orders to murder M. Mizon. The plot was betrayed to the latter by an Arab who had made M. Mizon's acquaintance at Mecca. The Sultan became his greatest friend, the duplicity of the British agents was revealed, and the Sultan told them never to enter his dominions. Strengthened by the friendliness of the Sultan, M. Mizon called on the British agents, who had gathered £80,000 of goods on two boats, and said, by way of an ultimatum: "If you attempt to murder me, as you wanted to do at the mouth of the Niger, I swear I will sink your two boats with my guns." Lieutenant Mizon says they understood him, and even offered him assistance, which he was able to do without. The French Colonial party claim that M. Mizon has intercepted the English and the Germans from any further progress in the Hinterland of the Niger territories and the Cameroons.

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR DALE.

THE Home papers thus report the following accident which led to the death of Professor Dale, of which we reported three weeks ago in our telegraphic columns:—

A terrible ballooning catastrophe occurred at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday evening, June 29, which resulted in the instantaneous death of Captain Dale, the æronaut, who had undertaken the ascent, and the most serious injury to his son, a youth of 17, besides an assistant and a gentleman who was accompanying the æronaut on the trip. The ascent, which was an additional attraction to the Sunday School Choir Festival, was announced to be made at a quarter to six o'clock, and within a few minutes of that time the balloon went up several hundred feet. Just as the balloon was over the edge of the ornamental water near the Penge entrance to the Palace grounds a cry of horror went up from the many thousands of spectators. In an instant the balloon descended with frightful velocity, and struck the railings which enclosed some drainage works in progress near the lake. Striking the ground with a thud which could be heard for a considerable distance, the car rebounded against the railings and Captain Dale was seen to be crushed into a lifeless mass. Captain Dale's son it was then found was so badly hurt as to be rendered immediately unconscious, and was apparently in a state of collapse. Blankets and rugs were procured as speedily as possible, and all the unfortunate travellers were removed to the local Cottage hospital. The ground where the balloon struck bore shocking traces of the unfortunate æronaut's death.

The balloon utilised on this occasion was made of linen, and was made out of an old balloon which split at Burnham. The original balloon was a large one, with a capacity of some 84,000 cubic feet, but this was quite a small one, about 34,000 cubic feet, and weighed about five cwt., car and all included. She carried four persons. Captain Dale had the reputation of being a thoroughly expert æronaut, and the fact that he had permitted his son to accompany him would appear to show that he had every confidence in the safety of the expedition. All that could be gathered on the spot was that a cloud was seen to burst forth from the top of the balloon, which immediately descended, with the result stated.

The three persons who accompanied Captain Dale were his son, an assistant, named Mackintosh, and a Mr. Shadbolt. Captain Dale was in very good spirits when the start was made, and cheerily called out "Good-bye" to his wife and daughter, who had been assisting in the preparations, and waved his hat to the crowd of spectators, which though fairly large was to a great extent composed of children. A very few seconds after the start it became evident that something was wrong. The balloon did not ascend quickly enough, and bags of sand were thrown out with all possible rapidity; and then the æronauts were seen frantically divesting themselves of their hats and coats, and throwing over everything they possibly could to lighten the car. The balloon almost immediately burst at a height of about 600 feet. It began to sink slowly at first, but gathered speed as it fell, and before it reached the earth it had attained a fearful velocity.

Directly the danger was distinctly perceived by the crowd below the air was filled with violent screams, and strong men, panic-stricken, clutched and held each other. The first to recover from the fright and to render assistance was a gentleman who is employed in connection with the Electrical exhibition. He rushed forward and pulled Mr. Shadbolt out, and his example being followed by others the remaining occupants were speedily removed from the car. The sight which then met the eyes of the rescuers was enough to appal the strongest nerves. Captain Dale was lying dead, completely doubled up, his head resting on his chest, and the other three were on top of him in kneeling and sitting postures. Mr. Shadbolt had blood streaming from nose, mouth, and ears, and had an ugly gash on the forehead, which had been inflicted during the fall by coming in contact with a grappling iron. Some members of the police force at once ran to the scene of the disaster, which was on the grass near the firework frame, some 400 or 500 yards from the field adjoining the North tower, where the ascent was made, and almost immediately Mr. Renshaw Russell, the general manager of the Crystal Palace, was on the spot, and directed the operations. Mrs. Dale witnessed the disaster, and the spectators say that they never saw such agony expressed in a woman's face. Amongst the crowd was a medical man, who happened to have a flask of brandy, and he administered some of it to the assistant Mackintosh, who was the only one able to take it. A messenger was sent with all speed to the Cottage hospital, which is half a mile distant, and two doctors hurried to the Palace, and on their arrival ordered the removal of the injured.

At the time that the balloon was being inflated it was discovered that there was a small hole near the mouth of the silk, and this was mended with the utmost care by the aeronaut's wife on the ground. One of the most painful incidents of the sad accident is that it occurred on the birthday of Captain Dale's daughter Amy, who, as previously stated, witnessed the dreadful death of the aeronaut. Strange to say the watch worn by Mr. Shadbolt was not damaged, but in the car the aneroid barometer was the only thing found intact.

Young Mr. Dale was found to be suffering from severe injuries to the head and brain. He was senseless when removed from the balloon and had not recovered consciousness late in the evening. Mr. Shadbolt had a badly broken leg, broken ribs, a fractured jaw, and several injuries to the head. He had intervals of consciousness. Mackintosh was on Wednesday night reported to be in a critical condition.

On Thursday the patients had all regained consciousness, but their condition remained extremely critical. Mrs. Dale visited the sufferers in the morning at the Cottage hospital.

CHOLERA IN THE CROFTON HALL.

MR. G. A. SALA in his "Echoes of the Week," writes:—There is a grim Oriental story of a wayfarer from Damascus meeting a grisly apparition mounted on a donkey, who was going towards the city. "I am the Cholera," quoth the apparition; "and I am going to Damascus to slay one thousand true believers." A month afterwards the wayfarer, returning from Damascus, met the cadaverous phantom coming on his donkey from the city. "I have heard of your doings," said the traveller; "you must be the father of the father of all liars. You told me that you would slay one thousand true believers, and lo and behold! you have slain, so I hear, fifty thousand." "I kept my promise," replied the shadow. "I only killed a thousand, the rest died from fear." Bear this little apologue in mind, readers, when you read the sufficiently alarming intelligence from Calcutta. Don't begin to dread without the advent of the terrible scourge which used to be called "Cholera Morbus," but which now goes by the name of Asiatic Cholera.

The pestilence, it is true, has broken out in Moulmein gaol, Rangoon, and several deaths have occured. At Meshed, in Persia, the mortality from cholera is said to have succeeded five hunded in two cases. There has been another strange attack of cholera, too, on board a sailing ship, which left Calcutta for Hull, with all well, on the 8th of June. She returned on the 13th of June with her crew so stricken by cholera that it was impossible to continue the voyage. This I read in the "Times" and parenthetically I heaved a sigh of relief, not because I am as yet free from cholera, but because the "Times" corrector of the press had printed voyage "vogage."

Out of a crew of twenty-nine all told six died and eighteen others were seized. There seems to have been nothing of a contagious nature about the outbreak; but the health officers of the city and port of Calcutta have traced the terrible casualty to a brine cask, and the cause of the disease to some salt beef, which had been soaking in old pickle during the four months that the ship lay in the Hughli. The meat was first used at dinner on the 4th of June, and it smelt so badly that some of the men threw their rations overboard. Those who ate most heartily were attacked next day, and two died on the following morning. The meat was again and again served out, and by the 8th so many sailors were attacked that the vessel had to be put back to Calcutta. Fancy compelling seamen in harbour, within pistol shot of an abundantly provided city, to go to sea with bad salt junk to feed upon? Surely this is a case for Mr. Plimsoll.

THE latest volume (IX.) of the new edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia contains a biography of Lord Salisbury, by Mr. Frederick Greenwood, which recalls a few facts in the early career of the Prime Minister which may not be generally known to the public. His first proposal in the House of Commons, it seems, was that electors should be able to record their votes by means of voting papers filled in before a Justice of the Peace. This, of course, belonged to the pre-ballot days. His first proposal in the House of Lords was, curiously enough, one that was revived in a slightly different form in 1890—namely, that bills should be suspended instead of dropped when they have not passed all their stages in the Houses in one session.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURES OF INDIA.

A WRITER in *Blackwood's Magazine* for July on the "Prospective Decline of Lancashire" says, apropos of the cotton manufactures of India:—The Indian military Mutiny of 1857-58 had no sooner been suppressed by the Government, and the anomalous rule of the East India Company supplanted by the regular Government of the Queen, than, availing themselves of the better security for property and trade thus afforded, a number of capitalists, some British, some native Indian, formed companies to erect and work cotton-mills in the district around the city and port of Bombay. Furnished with engines, machinery, and equipments obtained from England, and managed upon the British system by competent overseers, also brought from this country, the Bombay mills were to be worked by employing the labour of the peasantry of India, who should be trained to tend the machines and to manipulate the cotton and yarn used in the manufacture. The aptitude of the native men and women for such work had been proved by the fabrics they were able to weave upon the antiquated and rudely-constructed Indian loom. It was calculated by the projectors of the manufacturing companies that, by using cotton grown within the Bombay Presidency, and with an unlimited sale in India itself of the goods to be made, and by employing available native labour at wages which in India would be considered good, but low compared with those paid to British operatives, a cotton-spinning or weaving mill in Bombay would return larger profits than one in Lancashire. The first mills in India were built and filled with English machinery at enormous capital outlay, the promoters and agents exacting extravagant commissions; but notwithstanding this extra loading on the cost of establishment, the speculation turned out, in the majority of cases, fortunately. After a few years of tentative operation, during which the "hands" acquired the arts of spinning and weaving by means of the perfected machinery, and the concerns formed their trade connections, the first cotton mills built in Bombay were able to show profits sufficient to yield acceptable dividends to the shareholders, and to induce other capitalists to enter into the trade. Company after company was formed, mill after mill was reared and set agoing. Lancashire, witnessing the uprising of this vigorous rival in the midst of its best Eastern market for cottons, would have found no ground of complaint of this fresh competition had it gained its footing with no helps except those of cheap labour and the saving of shipment charges. But beside these substantial advantages, the Indian cotton-mills almost from the commencement were assisted by the effect of the levy of an import duty on British cotton goods unshipped at the ports of India. That this duty was not designed for protection of a native manufacture, but for purposes of revenue, did not render it less objectionable to Lancashire traders, by whom the loss of trade intercepted by the Bombay manufacturers was quickly felt, and, as it grew serious, an agitation against the Indian import duties was started by the manufacturers, supported by the operatives. It had to be persisted in some years before the obnoxious duties were abolished in 1875. By that time the Bombay manufacturing interest had become commercially strong, and grown into a political power in India. It had secured the coarse yarn and coarse piece-goods trade in that country, which Lancashire had accordingly been deprived of. The regulation of factory labour in India was easy by comparison with what had been done in that way here. In the United Kingdom the Factory Acts were severe, and were from time to time being amended and made more stringent. The hours of work in factories had been limited to ten hours in the day; then were further shortened to fifty-six hours in the week. The labour of women and children was carefully guarded and restricted by law. In the Bombay mills there were no such hard-and-fast lines of working. The practice was for workers of both sexes, and of all ages to attend in the mills from dawn to sunset daily. The wages earned were stated to be about 7d. or 8d. a day, or, say, a penny for every sixpence earned by a good spinner or a clever adult power-loom weaver in a Lancashire cotton mill. Granted that the Lancashire operative turns out fully double the quantity of work in the shorter day that the Indian operative puts through in the longer one, still the difference in cost, in the item of wages, is wide enough to account for the successful aggression of the Bombay cotton spinning and manufacturing companies upon the position formerly held by the cottons of Lancashire in the markets of British India. The capture by these advancing invaders of portion after portion of the trade of Lancashire with the people of India goes on uninterruptedly. When and where is it to stop? We are told that the whole of the trade with India, China, and Japan in the coarser counts of cotton yarn up to 24's twist is regarded as already gone; and it is anticipated that in counts of yarn up to 30's that trade can and will be taken entirely by Bombay before half-a-dozen years have passed. Lancashire is not able to bespeak much sympathy in its continuous losses of foreign, colonial, and Indian trade from the country outside its own borders; perhaps because other interests, in other provinces of the kingdom, are also suffering more or less severely and are quite absorbed in their own peculiar difficulties and troubles. Yet surely the issue is momentous for the whole British nation, and not for Lancashire alone. England minus Lancashire, as a gigantic manufactory, would no longer be the rich, mighty, advancing England of other days.

AN ELECTIONEERING ANECDOTE.

IN the course of an address to his constituents, delivered on the 18th ult., Mr. A. J. Mundella, M.P., said that a more intolerant set of bigots than the Ulster Protestants he had never met in the whole course of his life. He had known Ulster for 50 years. He had sat on committees with Ulster men, but he had never witnessed such intolerance as he did occasionally from Ulster men. Apropos of Mr. Balfour's Irish regime Mr. Mundella mentioned an incident, which he said happened in the house of one of Sheffield's magnates when he came to Sheffield with the Royal Commission to inquire into the education of the blind and deaf and dumb there. He had with him one of the most distinguished of Irishmen—the President of the Academy of Medicine, a member of the Medical Council, the first physician in Dublin, a fellow of the Royal Society of England, and a staunch Protestant. This gentleman was much pressed for his opinion on Home Rule, and whether he would like to live under it. After a good deal of pressing the distinguished Irishman said: "I must answer your question by an anecdote. In the course of my professional engagements I was called to the bedside of a dying patient, who was quietly expiring, and there were a number of people around the bed, who were playing the part of Job's comforters. And the way they comforted him was something after this fashion. One said to him: 'John, aren't you afraid to die?' 'No, I am not,' was his answer. 'What, John,' said another, 'are you aware you are leaving us, and where you are going?' His reply was, 'Yes, I think I am.'" A third put a still more terrible question, 'John, aren't you afraid to face the King of Terrors?' The dying man said: "Well, I have lived for five and thirty years with your sister as my wife; she is the queen of terrors, and I think I can even dare to face the king." 'Now,' added this Irish physician, 'you may apply the moral of that story to the question you asked me. I have lived under a succession of English Governments in Ireland; the Government of Mr. Balfour is the worst under which I have ever lived and I am prepared to take my chance under Home Rule."

IT is a custom at the Vatican to strike a medal every year on St. Peter's Day. This year the medal is designed to perpetuate the social preoccupations of the present Pope. On one face is the portrait of Leo XIII., and on the obverse a group representing Religion holding in her right hand the Papal Encyclical, and in her left a pastoral staff with which she has transfixed a hydra emblematical of Avarice. To the left is a figure pourtraying Wealth offering of her abundance to Religion, and on the right a workman seeking charity, and a woman holding a dying child in her lap. The idea is not altogether happy. Wealth might have stretched out her other hand.

A REUTER'S telegram from Paris says Sir Richard Temple is reported by the *Gaulois* to have started in the course of an interview with one of its representatives that in his opinion Lord Salisbury would secure a majority at the coming elections, adding that if such majority was not as strong as that by which he had been supported during the past six years it would at all events enable him to remain in office. Sir Richard added, however, that the Unionist party must not lose sight of the tendency of the British electorate always to throw out the party in power.—The *Gaulois* publishes a long account of an interview with Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who is represented to have explained his father's political programme, and to have added that his forecast of the result of the General Election was as follows:—The Liberals will have a total majority of seventy votes, without counting fifty doubtful seats, which they will also probably win, and which in that case would increase the Liberal majority from 160 to 170."

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

IN the Chancery Division, on June 25 (before Mr. Justice Williams) two petitions for the winding up of this company were in the paper, one by the corporation and the other by a creditor (Mr. D. C. Campbell). Mr. Robinson, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Ingle Joyce) in presenting the company's petition, read the affidavit of Mr. J. C. Shaw, chairman of the company, who referred to circulars issued to the shareholders and creditors, from which it appeared that the bank's suspension was largely due to the depreciation of silver withdrawal of capital from the East, and the hurricane in Mauritius. The chairman also pointed out the exceptional qualifications, as liquidator, of Mr. Welton, who had been official liquidator in the winding-up of the Oriental Bank Corporation. It was hoped that from 15s. to 17s. 6d, in the pound would be paid to the creditors, and all persons interested seemed desirous that a supervision order should be made. His Lordship said he was aware that it had been the practice of the Chancery Division, where the petitioners and the creditors and contributories desired a supervision order, to make such an order. But that practice was mainly founded on decisions pronounced prior to the Companies (winding-up) Act, 1890. Since then, having regard to the fact that the object of the Legislature was that creditors and contributories should have a special protection under a compulsory winding-up order which they had not enjoyed before the making of a supervision order was not now, under such circumstances, so much a matter of course as formerly. The petitions, as presented and advertised, asked for a compulsory order, and there might be many people who thought that, on such an order being asked for, it would be granted. As they did not know that at the hearing a mere supervision order would be asked for, his Lordship thought the proper course was to adjourn the matter for a week. The protection of the Board of Trade was only present when a compulsory order had been made, and creditors and contributories should have an opportunity of coming forward if they desired such an order. The petitions must both stand over for a week, and in the meantime advertisments must be issued stating that at the hearing a supervision order would be asked for. Mr. Beale, Q.C., and Mr. Ashworth James were for the petitioning creditor; and Mr. Vernon R. Smith for shareholders supporting the application for a supervision order.—A Renter's telegram from Yokohama, dated June 24, says:—"A meeting of creditors of the New Oriental Bank was held here to-day, when those present agreed that, in order to enable the Bank, to continue its business, they would accept twenty-five per cent. of the amount of their claims in Preference Shares and the balance in twelve months."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—JULY 1.

AR RIVALS REPORTED.

Mr M Finucane, B C S	Col T F Dowden, R E
Mr G B Reynolds, B	Col P W Powlett, I S C
Mr E Muspratt, B	Lt-Col J M Hunter, I S C
Mr J Benton, B	Maj H E Penton, I S C
Mr G G Collins, B	Capt H B Simpson, Ind Marine
Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper, B	Capt C B Templer, I S C
Mr C E Palmer B	Capt H B Borrodaile, I S C
Mr J Masters, B	Lt H Vickers, I S C
Mr H M O'Kelly, B	Lt F P Webber, I S C
Mr S J Kilby, B	Lt T French, I S C
Mr T R D Bell, Bo	Surg-Maj C C Vaid, I S C
Mr W H McCann, Bo	Surg-Maj A J Sturmer
Mr H F Beale, Bo	Surg-Capt R E S Davis
Mr R E Enthoven, Bo	Surg-Maj J McColghry
Mr H C Kirkpatrick, Bo	Surg-Capt M A T Collie
Col G E Hancock, I S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E H D'Oyly, B, 6 mos	Lieut W K Scharlieb I S C, 4 mos
Mr W Warden, B, 6 mos	Lieut J A Wilson, I S C, 4 mos
Mr E L French, B 10 days	Lieut C C Kentom, I S C, 4 mos
Mr W S Owen, B, 4 mos	Surg-Capt J T Daly, B, 3 mos
Capt W E Evans Gordon, B. 6 mos	
Lieut R E Foley, I S C, 4 Mos	

PERMITED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E T Lloyd, B C S	Mr R H L Lushington, M
Mr T D Beighton, B C S	Mr R Woolcombe. Bo
Mr F Whymper, B	Mr B W Blood, Bo
Mr W N de Lange, B	Mr P Reynolds, Bo
Mr G Phillips, B	

INDIA OFFICE,—JUNE 24.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and administrations to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Major Arthur Coombe Gordon Lydiard, Major Henry Opie Woodhose, and Major Richard Salisbury Simpson.

Captain to be Majors—Brevet Major Frederick Stapleton Gwatkin, George Blackiston Renny, Bedford Morant Allen, and Philip Arnold Buckland.

Lieutenants to be Captains—Rollo Estouteville Grimston, Michael Augustus Tighe, Walter Ernest Wimble, Harry Francis Holland, John Thorold Evatt, Leslie Charles Fryer, Herbert Edward Boileau, Ferdinand Cospatric Logan Home, Francis John Hetbert Barton, Beresford Assheton Jonstone, George William Shafto Hawks, Charles Lionel Mainwaring Rich, Cecil Davis, Charles Henry Clements and George Harvey Turner.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. William Leith Malcolm, from the Roya Scots Fusiliers; Second Lieut. Charles Henry Davies, from the Cheshire Regiment; Lieut. Patrick Graham Anderson, from the Leicestershire Regiment; Lieut. Alexander Harry Garden, from the Border Regiment; Second Lieut. George Bloomfield Gough, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers; Second Lieut. Alexander Edward M'Barnet, from the Border Regiment; Second Lieut. Harry Ashley Vane Cummins, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.—Alexander Crombie, M. D., William Reed Murphy, D. S. O., Charles Henry Joubert, Edgar Geer Russel, John Scully, Geoffrey Craythorne Hall, Adam Scott Reid, Willam Andrew Durnford Fasken, M. D., Edward Lawrie, Joseph Wilson, M. D., Edward Mulvany, John Manook Zorab, Russick Lall Dutt, M.D., John Thomas Brownrigg Bookey, Alexander M'Gregor, James Young, Joshua Duke, John M'Conaghey, M. D., Edward Palmer, Alfred Henry Williams, Robert Andrew King Holmes, M. D., and John Edward Charnock Ferris.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.—Charles Pardey Lukis, Robert Richard Harvey Whitwell, Lawrence Austine Waddell, George Shewan, Danjibhai Barjorji Spencer, James Clarke, M. D., Cooverjee Cawasjee Vaid, Philip Durrell Pank, Thomas Richard Mulroney, M. D., and Thomas Rankin Macdonald.

MADRASS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.—Arthur Mudge Branfoot, William Edward Johnson, M. D., Stanley Locker Dobie, George Frederick Bevan, Andrew Francis Dobson, Charles Little, M. D., and Thomas Mayne.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors,—Donald Frederick Dymott, Rustom Hormasji Cama, Winthropp Benjamin Browning, Cecil Henderson, Framji Ruttonji Divecha, Croasdaile Miller Thompson, Cubitt Sindall Rundle, and James William Evans.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.—Henry Peers Dimmock and Charles Bradley Maitland.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. William James Wemyss Muir, Col. Robert Parry Nisbet, C.I.E., Col. Reginald Beaver, Lieut.-Col. Chaves Denroche Swete.

Bengal Infantry.—Col. Charles Walter Babington.

Madras Medical Establishment.—Brigade-Surgen Lieut.-Col. Lewis Charles Nanney.

Bombay Medical Establishment.—Brigade-Surgen Lieut.-Col. Isidore Bernadotte Lyon, C. I. E.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Half-pay to the Retired List:—

Capt. Turner Severin Macleay Woolley, Indian Staff Corps.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

Lieut.—Col. P. J. Maitland, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary, to be Second Deputy Secretary, Military Secretariat, Government of India, vice Major J. E. Broadbent, R. E

NOTICES.

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They may be taken at all times without confinemen or change of diet.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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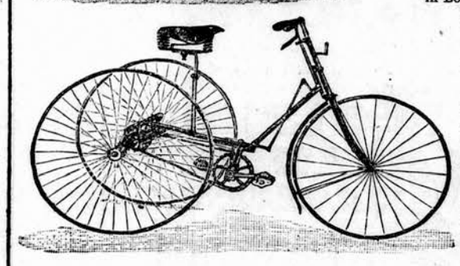

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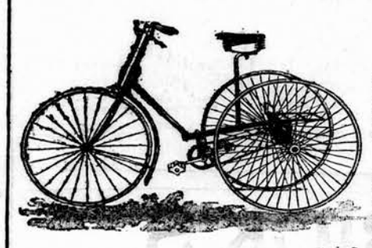

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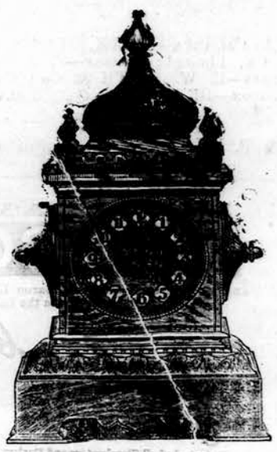

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